

281034

JPRS 81593

20 August 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1295

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

19990826 095

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

10
61
A04

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

20 August 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1295

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Complexities of Revolutionary Consciousness in Modern Societies Outlined (Editorial Report)	1
International Research of Revolutionary Role of Working Class Described (Editorial Report)	1
Impact of Scientific Technical Revolution on Western Societies Assessed (Editorial Report)	1
Briefs	
Afghan Students in Turkmenia	2
Israeli Communists in Baku	2

NATIONAL

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session on Rural Redevelopment (PRAVDA, 14 Jul 82)	3
Conference on Development of Socialist Cities Held (Editorial Report)	10
'Withering Away' of Family Rejected, Future Role Still Greater (Editorial Report)	10
Private Plot Owners Hindered in Getting Produce to Market (Yu. Grin'ko, S. Troyan; IZVESTIYA, 28 Jun 82)	11

Readers Propose Topics for Sociological Research (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 18 Jul 82)	16
Pensioners Identified as Major Source of Antireligious Lecturers (Editorial Report)	20
Noted Ukrainian Poet Deplores Dishonesty (Vitaliy Korotich; PRAVDA, 19 Jul 82)	21
New Book on Theory of Law in Socialist Society (V. Smirnov; IZVESTIYA, 12 Jun 82)	25

REGIONAL

Historiography of Siberian Development in Soviet Period (Editorial Report)	26
Enhanced Role for Supreme Soviets of Union Republics (Editorial Report)	26
Kazan Gorkom Secretary on Control of Managers (M. Rameyev; PRAVDA, 24 Jul 82)	27
Urgent Questions Require Timely Response (T. Lisovoy; PRAVDA, 17 Jul 82)	31
Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Criticizes Ministry of Light Industry (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 10 Jul 82)	34
Bureaucratic Problems Hamper Georgian Agricultural Reform (Guram Muchaidze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 9 Jul 82)	40
Operational Problems of New Georgian Agroindustrial Association Described (Anzor Meskhishvili; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 14 Jul 82)	44
Official Notes Poor Financial Discipline in Georgian CP (T. Khelashvili; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 15 Jun 82)	48
Role of Credit in Georgian Agricultural Reform (V. Pateishvili; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 15 Jun 82)	53

INTERNATIONAL

COMPLEXITIES OF REVOLUTIONARY CONSCIOUSNESS IN MODERN SOCIETIES OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, July-August 1982 carries on pp 122-137 an 8,000-word article titled "Revolution and Mass Consciousness" by German Diligenskiy, a professor at IMEMO. The article describes the complexity of mass consciousness in modern societies, its fragmentation into relatively small and discrete groups. It argues that the key to analysis of revolutionary potential lies in an understanding of the basic "we-they" dichotomy for all groups.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1982

CSO: 1800/981

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH OF REVOLUTIONARY ROLE OF WORKING CLASS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, July-August 1982, carries on pp 169-174 a 3,500-word report titled "The Working Class in the World Revolutionary Process" by A. Dmitriyev. The article reports on the recent activities of the Problem Commission of Multilateral Cooperation of Academies of Science of Socialist Countries on "The Working Class in the World Revolutionary Process." It describes in detail the meetings and publications of this group during 1976-1980 and describes the various bilateral forms of cooperation between Soviet scholars and those of particular socialist countries.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1982

CSO: 1800/987

IMPACT OF SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL REVOLUTION ON WESTERN SOCIETIES ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, July-August 1982, carries on pp 174-180 a 4,200-word report titled "The Investigation of Contemporary Capitalism" by V. Martynov. The article describes the work of the Problem Commission of Multilateral Cooperation of Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries on "The Investigation of Contemporary Capitalism." During the period 1976-1980, this commission focused on the impact of the scientific-technical revolution on capitalist societies. The article describes the meetings and publications of this group on this theme.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1982

CSO: 1800/988

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFGHAN STUDENTS IN TURKMENIA--A large group of Afghan students has arrived in the Turkmen SSR on vacation. On the first day of their visit, the students acquainted themselves with the tutors who will be responsible for their vacation program during their stay in the Turkmen SSR. [GF021820 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82]

ISRAELI COMMUNISTS IN BAKU--A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of Israel has arrived in Baku; the delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. On 17 July the members of the delegation were received in the BAKU Soviet Executive Committee, where they had a conversation with Baku Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman T.F. Aliyev. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 2]

1807/136

NATIONAL

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ON RURAL REDEVELOPMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Program for Renewing Russian Villages"]

[Text] The workers of the Russian Federation, just as all our people, are working with enthusiasm to implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and are competing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a fitting manner.

This patriotic rush received a new impulse after the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which approved the USSR Food Program and ratified the important party and government decrees connected with its implementation. As Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev pointed out during the report to the plenum, the goal of the planned measures is to reliably supply the country's population with food items in the shortest possible time. This is not only the paramount economic task, but also an urgent social and political one.

Plenipotentiaries from all the peoples of the Russian Federation came to the capital with thoughts of increasing the republic's contribution to the common task and with concern about practical ways to solve the tasks which had been put forward.

The Fifth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Convocation opened on 13 July in Moscow in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The deputies and guests greeted comrade Yu. V. Andropov, M. S. Gorbachev, A. P. Kirilenko, A. Ya. Pel'she, N. A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, V. I. Dolgikh, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, M. S. Solomentsev, M. V. Zimyanin, and K. V. Rusakov with prolonged applause.

N. M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

Those assembled stood in honor of the memory of the republic's Supreme Soviet deputies M. A. Suslov, K. S. Grushevyy, M. M. Denisov, A. N. Natesov, I. S. Smirnov, A. G. Sozykin, and I. V. Chistyakov who died during the period between sessions.

The agenda is approved. The following questions were included in it: the status of the construction of housing and social, cultural and municipal services installations in the rural area of the RSFSR and the measures to improve it in light of

the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; the drafts of the RSFSR law "On the Protection of the Atmosphere" and the RSFSR law "On the Protection and Use of the Animal World"; and ratification of the ukases of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy L. B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, presented the report on the first agenda question.

He said that the satisfaction of the workers' living needs has always been at the center of the party's and state's attention. However, such grandiose scales for raising the people's standard of living, which have been reinforced with a broad and fundamental system of measures for developing the material and technical base of agriculture and the branches of industry connected with it -- social and cultural construction in the village, have been assigned for the first time. This is another striking witness of the consistent implementation of the program proposition that the immutable requirement -- everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man -- has served and is serving as the starting point for a party and political approach to economics.

The recently held elections to the local **soviets** of people's deputies have once again demonstrated the monolithic unity of our society, convincingly shown the high political awareness of the workers, and were a true triumph of socialist democracy. They took place amidst the Soviet people's unlimited trust and complete support for the party's Leninist policy, its domestic and foreign policy, and the practical activity of the Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by that outstanding political and state figure of modern times and tireless fighter for peace and social progress, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The workers of the Russian Federation, just as all Soviet people, welcomed with a sense of deep satisfaction the decree of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the country's Food Program. The implementation of the outlined party's plans for the further economic and social development of the village will permit the increased requirements of the population for different and full-value food items to be reliably satisfied in a short period. These plans are realistic because they are based on the country's powerful economic potential and because they accumulate and consider the experience of all our previous work.

The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, whose foundations were laid by the March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, has insured a significant rise in the production forces of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, a growth in the village workers prosperity, and a further strengthening and improvement of the entire agricultural socialist system.

The speaker pointed out that this is graphically seen in the example of the Russian Federation. During the time since the March Plenum, more than 200 billion rubles of capital investment or fourfold more than during the previous 15 years, have been directed to this important branch. Fixed production capital has increased fourfold on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the electric power available per worker has increased 3.6-fold. Almost nine million hectares of irrigated and drained land has been put into operation. The delivery of mineral fertilizer has

grown a lot. The mechanization of labor-intensive processes in agriculture and animal husbandry is being conducted at accelerated tempos. In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, a broad combined program for the economic and social development of agriculture in the non-chernozem zone -- a vitally important region of the republic -- is being implemented.

As a result of the planned implementation of the Leninist agrarian policy, profound changes have also taken place in the social look of the village, culture and the living conditions of the rural population. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, about six million rural workers of Russia improved their housing conditions.

The educational level and qualifications of personnel employed in agricultural production were significantly raised. The material well-being of village workers noticeably improved, their wages grew more than twofold, and many other social questions were successfully solved.

Nevertheless, the speaker said, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. The food problem has still not been removed from the agenda, the demand for meat and dairy items is still not being completely satisfied, and interruptions in the vegetable and fruit trade and in that of several other food items are taking place in a number of rayons. Compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, it is intended to increase the production of grain in the Russian Federation by 25 percent by 1990, of meat -- by 35 percent, and of milk -- by 14 percent; and the gross harvests of vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, and other products will grow significantly. Production growth must be basically obtained by means of the intensive factors -- increasing the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry. All this will permit the supplying of the population with food items to be noticeably improved.

The successful fulfillment of the Food Program depends to a decisive degree on personnel, their skill and knowledge, and on the presence of stable work collectives in the village. In its turn, the supplying of agriculture with personnel and the attachment of youth in kolkhozes and sovkhozes are linked in the most direct way with the solution of the village's social problems.

Housing is being constructed in the rural area of the Russian Federation at high tempos. The Krasnodarskiy and the Primorskiy Krays have successfully coped with implementing the five-year plan for commissioning housing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes as have the Kurganskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Tomskaya, and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts.

A broad program for housing construction in the village is being implemented in Lipetskaya Oblast. During last year alone, rural workers received approximately 4,000 apartments. As a rule, apartment houses are being erected in accordance with modern designs, and -- this is very important -- houses of the country type form 80 percent of the buildings in rural settlements.

Individual and cooperative construction has important meaning in improving housing conditions and attaching personnel in the village. The speaker dwelt on the positive experience which has been acquired by the soviets of people's deputies in the Moskovskaya Oblast where more than 160,000 square meters of housing were constructed by rural housing cooperatives and individual home builders during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Complete housing settlements with all types of public services and amenities, which were built by the combined resources of individual home builders, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, have grown up on the "Leninskiy luch" Kolkhozin Krasnogorskiy Rayon, the "Nara" and "Borets" Sovkhoses, and many other farms in the oblast.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized while pointing out the positive work in the development of housing construction in the village, that its rates are still insufficient and do not answer the increased requirements. Thus, the planning targets for the commissioning of apartment houses were only fulfilled by 85 percent during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The significant shortfall in fulfilling the plans was the result of the fact that the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the other ministries and departments did not head in the required way the work of constructing housing and did not provide for the timely commissioning of apartment houses. Many ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies lessened their attention on this important task and did not establish a permanent check on the progress of construction and the quality and completeness of settlement buildings.

Along with the growth in the volume of housing construction, the complete development of a village requires that the rates of erecting social, cultural and municipal services installations be intensified. It is now difficult to picture the make-up of a modern settlement without a trade center, a good school, a club, a dining hall, a house of personal services, a children's combine, telephone communications, and other installations which provide the necessary conveniences for the rural workers' normal activity and which bring the conditions of their life nearer to the urban workers'.

In connection with this, the speaker touched upon an important question connected with the development of personal services in the rural areas. Here, a policy has been adopted to create combined receiving points in the central farmsteads of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There are now such points on the majority of farms. During the next few years, it is necessary to increase the construction of modern factories for the dry cleaning of clothing and the laundering of linens and of combined enterprises for the repair of household machines and instruments in the village and to complete the creation of combined receiving points in all kolkhozes and sovkhoses in 1985.

The party organs, soviets of people's deputies, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Altayskiy Kray and of Gor'kovskaya, Omskaya and a number of other oblasts are paying a great deal of attention to the complete social reorganization of the village. The improvement of the housing and living conditions in these oblasts has led to a decrease in the migration of the rural population. This has had a positive effect on supplying production with highly qualified workers, especially machine operators and livestock breeders. The experience of progressive kolkhozes and sovkhoses convincingly shows that where questions concerning the social reorganization of the village are truly being solved, there is no shortage of personnel and production takes place at a high level.

In order to create the best housing, cultural and personal services conditions for village workers, the RSFSR Council of Ministers adopted last year a special decree on these questions which provides for sending capital investments totalling 21 billion rubles -- this is 1.7-fold more than during the 10th Five-Year Plan -- for non-production construction on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition, it has been instructed that additional resources be found for these purposes by redistributing them in favor of the village when developing annual and five-year plans.

The speaker paid special attention to the fact that a further rise in agricultural production and an increase in the living standards of the rural population are directly connected with the development of the motor vehicle road network. At the present time, the extent of local roads with a hard surface exceeds 160,000 kilometers. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, approximately three billion rubles of capital investments will be directed toward the construction of roads on kolkhozes and sovkhozes as opposed to the 1.8 billion rubles in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The building of 95,000 kilometers of motor vehicle roads with a hard surface is provided for.

Communication systems have a great deal of significance in improving the social, living and production conditions in a village. In accordance with an adopted decree of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Communications and the local soviet and economic organs are required to provide for the commissioning of automatic telephone stations with a capacity of 766,000 numbers during the 11th Five-Year Plan and to construct and reconstruct the intraproduction telephone communications of no less than 2,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the speaker said.

He pointed out that in connection with the tasks which have been assigned by the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the party and state government decrees on the development of agriculture in the non-Chernozem area, Siberia, Far East, and other regions of the republic, the role of the construction ministries and departments has grown immeasurably in housing, cultural and personal services construction in the village. You see, a great deal of land reclamation work is being done in the Russian Federation. Large irrigation and drainage systems are being put into operation, and new sovkhozes are being constructed and settlements rising on the lands which have been reclaimed. In many rayons, irrigation agriculture occupies a leading role in agricultural production. At the same time, the construction rates for housing and social, cultural and personal services installations are significantly lagging behind the land reclamation rates on a number of farms. As a result, the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are experiencing a sharp shortage of personnel, and the large equipment, which has been sent for land reclamation measures, is not providing the required return.

An important place in the task of reorganizing the village is being allotted to housing and civil construction planning questions, rayon planning, and the organization of public services and amenities in population centers. In the republic, quite a few new designs for rural houses have been developed, the working out of a schema for regional planning has been completed, and a large volume of work in developing designs for sovkhoz and kolkhoz settlement buildings has been carried out.

However, the speaker pointed out, there are still cases where good planning and building designs are not being implemented. In a number of places, only multistory kolkhoz and sovkhos settlement buildings are being designed without considering the distinctive features of the village. This creates definite difficulties in performing private plot agriculture, basically orients on the state construction of housing, and is not responsive to the wishes of the rural inhabitants. The ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies and the design organizations must study the wants of the population more carefully, react to them in a timely fashion, and embody them in the designs being developed.

Questions concerning the social development of the village must occupy a special place in the work of local soviets of people's deputies. Using the broad rights which have been conferred by the USSR Constitution and the RSFSR Constitution, the councils must direct their organizational work toward the creation of favorable conditions for fulfilling the Food Program and especially for highly productive work and healthy and cultural rest on the part of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers, and it must be directed toward the successful fulfillment of the plans for constructing housing and cultural and personal services installations, L. B. Yerminev said.

He assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the soviets of people's deputies, their million-strong aktiv, and all the workers of the Russian Federation will concentrate their efforts on successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, that they will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program during the present year, and that they will mark the great holiday of the Soviet people -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- with new work achievements.

Next, I. Ye. Klochkov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Construction and the Construction Materials Industry, presented the co-report.

The following deputies spoke during the debates on the question being discussed: I. N. Ponomarev, secretary of CPSU Moskovskiy gorkom; N. N. Godin, a machine operator from the M. Gor'kiy Kolkhoz in the Leninskiy Rayon of Moskovskaya Oblast; V. I. Cherushev, chairman of the "Rossiya" Kolkhoz in the Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon of Krasnodarskiy Kray; R. Ye. Novoselova, chief doctor in the children's polyclinic of the Nev'yanskaya Central Rayon Hospital in Sverdlovskaya Oblast; L. Ya. Florent'yev, minister of agriculture; and others.

In approving the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, all the speakers emphasized that the program for the social and economic development of our villages is a witness to the party's consistent policy of improving the people's well-being. Using specific examples, they showed how transformations had taken place in the rural life of the RSFSR during the years since the historic March 1965 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which laid the foundations for the present agrarian policy.

For example, it was pointed out that the building of villages in Leningradskaya Oblast is being conducted in a complex manner and with a high level of public services and amenities. More than 300,000 square meters of housing are being put into operation annually. Every condition is being created for high labor productivity and the peoples living and rest. The speakers said that the direct duty of the deputies is to work continuously in close union with the masses and to involve them in direct participation in public matters and the active carrying out of the planned social and economic program.

The urban inhabitants are providing a great deal of help in the social reconstruction of the villages. The Muscovites, for example, have developed a composite plan of sponsorship help for the five-year plan by which it is planned to increase the construction of apartment houses, social and personal services installations, and roads in the village. Approximately 300,000 square meters of housing will be constructed in the Moskovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblast during this five-year plan.

The councils are devoting constant attention to the **attachment** of personnel in the village, especially youth. A typical example of this is "Rossiya" Kolkhoz in the Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon of Krasnodarskiy Kray. A great deal is being done here to improve the living conditions of the people. A lot of construction is being performed. The kolkhoz is helping individual home builders with materials and is granting loans. Up to 100 young men and women come each year to the various production sectors.

Health care, personal services and trade are being further developed in the village. In Sverdlovskaya Oblast alone, a series of health care measures for the people has been implemented during recent years. For these purposes, 80 million rubles have been expended, half of which were enterprise resources. "First aid" sections have been formed in 22 of the 30 rayons, and their organization will be completed in the remaining rayons by the end of the five-year plan.

When talking about what has been achieved, the speakers at the same time also dwelt on the still unresolved problems which are connected with the pressing needs of the rural inhabitants. It was especially pointed out that the social reorganization of the village is an integral part of the USSR Food Program. The better living and leisure are, the more productive will be peasant labor.

The session will continue its work on 14 July.

8802

CSO: 1800/910

NATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST CITIES HELD

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian, No 4, July-August 1982, carries on pp 199-202 a 2,200-word report titled "The Study of the Socialist City" by G. Smirnova. The article reports on a conference on "The Socialist City as an Object of Research and Administration" organized by the Institute of Social-Economic Problems in Leningrad in October 1981. The conference recommended that steps be taken to establish an all-union coordination plan of research on this topic, an "effective system" of information on the problems of cities, and the preparation of an agreed upon set of terms for this field of research.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1982

CSO: 1800/992

'WITHERING AWAY' OF FAMILY REJECTED, FUTURE ROLE STILL GREATER

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 4, July-August 1982, carries on pp 60-73 a 6,500-word article titled "The Family as a Factor of the Social-Cultural Development of Society" by Anatoliy Kharchev. In this essay, Kharchev argues that the "so-called conservatism" of the family is a mistaken conception based on the fact that families respond to social change in a unique way and that the doctrine of the "withering away" of the family under communism is an example of "'crude'" or "'vulgar'" communism which Marx rejected as simple "'extrapolation'". In fact, Kharchev suggests, the role of the family in the cultural development of individual will increase.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", "Obshchestvennyye nauki", 1982

CSO: 1800/979

NATIONAL

PRIVATE PLOT OWNERS HINDERED IN GETTING PRODUCE TO MARKET

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA special correspondents Yu. Grin'ko and S. Troyan, Khersonskaya Oblast: "The Potato Battles Waged by Kherson Truck Gardeners"]

[Text] "Dear editors!

"We live in the Kherson area. Our once droughty area is rich. Irrigated land makes it possible to grow today in the sovkhozes and the private plots rich crops of early agricultural produce. Since we cannot use all of it we are trying to sell it to the urban population. We order trucks and take our goods to the urban markets in neighboring oblasts, for ours have been totally saturated.

"One would say that we are doing something necessary. However, in some areas the attitude toward us is quite peculiar. For many years militia roadblocks are set up along with all kinds of other "ambushes." Searches are organized even in the buses. If potatoes are found they are immediately spilled on the pavement. Sometimes our private plots are taken away from us.

"We ask that correspondents visit our area between 10 and 15 June, when the mass harvest begins. Let them see for themselves the results of a practice which the local managers consider proper since, as they allege, it is aimed against black marketeering....

"Everything seems to indicate that even after the May 1982 CC CPSU Plenum, which adopted the USSR Food Program, no changes are contemplated in the views held by rayon and even oblast organizations concerning the private plots."

There were no more and no less than 50 signatures under this letter which the editors received from Tsyurupinskiy Rayon, Khersonskaya Oblast. Consequently, we took to the road.

It was 30 years ago that the truck gardeners in Novaya Mayachka Village undertook to grow potatoes, a crop which was not typical of the steppe Kherson area. Today they cannot even remember who was the first to develop a liking for this "second bread." However, presently early potato strains account for the lion's share of each private plot. The weather conditions are such that two crops a year are possible.

So far the Novomayachkovskiy Sovkhoz is the only enterprise in Tsyurupinskiy Rayon to grow potatoes for the market and for seed. It produces between 1,500 and 1,600 tons per year and its objective is to reach 3,000 tons by the end of the five-year plan. Meanwhile, the private plots in Novaya Mayachka yield 4,000 to 5,000 tons of potatoes per season. In other words, no less than 70 percent of the early potatoes come from the home plots, although under local conditions growing a bountiful potato crop is no simple matter.

Irrigation is needed in order to average 200-250 quintals of potatoes per hectare. Water is vitally necessary under the merciless southern sunshine. Immediately after watering the soil must be cultivated. One must also have fertilizers and protect the plants from weeds and pests.

Everyone, even the retired, gets up before dawn to cultivate their plots. Even after the working day is over, the potato growers do not hurry to rejoin their comfortable homes before dark. Anyone who is seriously involved in this work has had to sink a 10-12 meter deep well and to purchase a motor and a pump. These are substantial expenditures....

"The people want full returns on their overtime, which is precisely what the cultivation of their plots is," said N. Volovaya, the sovkhos vegetable specialist. "But what does actually happen? During the first days, when we begin to harvest the early potatoes, we are paid 50 kopecks per kilogram at the procurement center. We are not always able to deliver it during that period, as containers or trucks may be unavailable. Sometimes one is forced to wait 2 days before being able to deliver. If the people happen to bring more potatoes than the procurement center can absorb, the receiving agent immediately announces that he will pay 40 kopecks per kilogram...."

Several people from Novaya Mayachka, such as pensioners V. Shakhov and V. Chechin and others, came to the procurement center. Informed of the price paid by the procurement center in Tsyurupinsk, they left with the intention of selling their potatoes on the market.

Purchase prices for agricultural commodities sold by the population are set locally. For example, in the middle of June procurement workers paid 80 kopecks per kilogram of young potatoes in Melitopol'skiy Rayon, Zaporozhskaya Oblast....

Obviously, the truck gardeners begin to consider how to get themselves to the kolkhoz markets of industrial centers not so far from Novaya Mayachka. There is something to consider, for no one seems interested in helping the truck gardeners to market their surplus. Conversely, there are many opponents to such trips to the market....

With a hurt tone of voice the working people of Novomayachkovskiy described the way militia personnel cut open bags with potatoes shipped by bus to the market and the way they have to sneak along country roads and gullies to supply their early produce to the urban population, produce which they have grown themselves in their spare time....

Recently, tractor driver A. Stepanenko, pensioner I. Litvinenko, librarians L. Stupakova and Ye. Kastyr and worker Z. Turk were forced to display a great deal of inventiveness in order to be able to load a passing motor vehicle and take it from the country roads to the paved highway. "Still," said A. Stepanenko cunningly, "we were unable to cross unnoticed the State Automotive Inspectorate post at the branching of the Kherson-Berislav-Kakhovka road. We do not know what the inspector and the driver discussed but soon afterwards we were allowed to go on...."

Only 7 to 8 years ago the fundamental rules of managing a private plot were considered here self-evident. However, during the past 3-4 years the rayon leadership has begun to question whether the population of Novaya Mayachka was taking too much produce to the market, thus making the private plots a source of profit.

We spoke to V. Vyalykh, director of the Novomayachkovskiy Sovkhoz. He was firmly convinced that the absolute majority of sovkhoz workers were conscientious and hardworking. However, like the comrades in the rayon, the director believes that "private plot" potatoes adversely affect the managing of the public farm. Since such is the case, the authorities mounted an offensive against the Novaya Mayachka potato growers who of late have been forced to run strong blockades.

Why?

"Our duty is to implement the decision of the oblast executive committee," said V. Gusev, chief of the internal affairs department of the Tsyurupinskiy Rayon executive committee. "It clearly stipulates that we must '...assist to the extent of our rights the state plant quarantine inspectors in fulfilling their obligations in imposing quarantine measures'."

The local authorities impose never-ending quarantines banning the shipping of one or another farm product. It is difficult to determine what motivated the special services when they banned potato sales on kolkhoz markets beyond the Kherson area. Was it all that urgent to block the dissemination of diseases and agricultural pests? The specialists know that the same pests found in Tsyurupinskiy Rayon unfortunately exist in many other neighboring areas. In any case, in resorting to "protective measures," the special services are least of all concerned with the interests of those who are waiting to buy early vegetables in the city markets.

Actually, in order to submit a quarantine certificate to the State Automotive Inspectorate, one must obtain a reference from the voluntary inspector in the settlement, travel dozens of kilometers to the quarantine inspectorate in Kherson and exchange the document for a certificate. Even in the best of cases this would take 2 days. Once sovkhoz workers Ye. and M. Tsurkany, T.

Rudin and V. Savina and sales clerk G. Makukha decided to do without such a document at their own risk and peril (time waits for no one!). At the very first State Automotive Inspectorate post, from morning until late evening, until the militia personnel "took pity," their early potatoes were exposed to the hot sun.

Today the local services have been given the right to impose a quarantine. Would it not be better for such functions to be transferred to the central departments in order to increase the amount of early vegetables, fruits and potatoes reaching the cities? In the final account, the people of Novaya Mayachka, and they are not alone, manage to surmount such artificial barriers by hook or by crook. After "gratifying" the controllers at the roadblocks (not only with bright smiles or tearful requests), they manage to reach Khar'kov, Dnepropetrovsk and many other cities. Meanwhile, strange though it might seem, it is as though no quarantine restrictions exist for the cooperative which sells the same potatoes in most distant towns and villages....

The artificial barriers trigger the natural desire to bypass them, which once again results in losses. The efforts of the people to market their goods force them to do this during working time. Last year, economists at the Novomayachkovskiy Sovkhoz recorded almost 13,500 man/days of absenteeism. This is the equivalent of a brigade of 45 workers idling an entire year....

At this point, it might be pertinent to recall the experience in organizing the purchasing of agricultural surpluses from the population of Kamensko-Dneprovskiy Rayon in neighboring Zaporozhskaya Oblast. The farmers, the workers and employees in agricultural enterprises and construction organizations and the personnel of all kinds of establishments specialized in growing early vegetables on their plots. Attempts to impose restrictions and to force the people to produce other farm crops failed. The conclusion which the rayon organizations drew was that the truck gardeners had to be given real help in organizing the marketing of their vegetables. The limitations of this article prevent us from describing this experience in detail. Let us merely point out that the procurement workers in the rayon receive from the private plots more than 40,000 tons of radishes, cucumbers, tomatoes and other vitamin-rich produce.

The people of Tsyurupinskiy Rayon studied the Zaporozh'ye experience and built an adequate number of storage depots. Today this rayon in the Kherson area could accept 24,000-26,000 tons of cucumbers, tomatoes, melons and watermelons and potatoes. However, the amounts which are procured are smaller by a factor of 3-4....

According to A. Bogachuk, director of the rayon procurement office, the reason for all this trouble is the shortage of transportation. However, if the truck gardeners manage to find trucks why is it that the procurement workers are unable to do so? They are simply short of initiative. Their personal responsibility for this important project has been lowered.

How can such responsibility exist if officials of all ranks in the Kherson area express the opinion that the so-called "private" potatoes ... shame the

oblast? This view is based on the fact that they equate black marketeers with the honest farmers who have the right to rely on the fact that their work and outlays can be compensated by marketing their produce. The producer has become from a welcome person to a restless and annoying individual. This is the view which some managers have developed particularly as regards the Novaya Mayachka potato growers, who are persistently asked ... to curtail the planting of early potato strains on their private plots!

Naturally, it is easier to eliminate planting than to organize effective assistance to bring the produce grown on the private plots to the consumer. However, the local authorities are faced with the direct obligation to undertake this work actively. The problem can be resolved with goodwill. For example, the solution of transportation problems may be undertaken by the URS [Administration of Workers' Supply] of the enterprises by establishing direct relations with the producers. Bureaucratic red tape involving certificates could be easily avoided by assigning representatives of the quarantine service to the farms during the mass harvesting season. Obviously, the quicker and the earlier truck gardening produce will appear on the markets the sooner will prices stabilize.

The need to preserve and take the entire amount of the produce to the consumer was particularly emphasized at the May 1982 CC CPSU Plenum. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that "The major problem to which the Food Program is deservedly paying attention is that of the private auxiliary farms and truck gardening cooperatives. As we know, they account for a substantial share in the production of meat, milk and poultry, and even more so of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. Further increasing the help which such farms receive from the state and the local soviets, the kolkhozes and the sovkhozes--a help which must be mandatorily and systematically provided--could yield quick and tangible returns. In this respect Tsentrosoyuz as well should do a great deal. It should address itself to the private farms and help them to pursue their normal activities."

We have no right to lose even one gram of food products. We must not forget that the truck gardens of the working people are part of our common wealth and that it is our duty to handle it thriftily.

5003
CSO: 1800/905

NATIONAL

READERS PROPOSE TOPICS FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Article: "We Propose That the Following Be Researched"]

[Text] The newspaper announced the start of a column entitled "Problems for the Sociologists" three weeks ago. Here are the first letters. "A needed column!", "I am very happy with the new column", "You have started a very useful and urgent column". Such comments were in almost every letter.

As we have agreed, all the letters which are received will be sent to the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Sociological Research.

Without anticipating the analysis of the scientists, one can nevertheless say now that the majority of your letters contained a deep interest and a citizen's anxiety for the social problems of our life. The importance of the problems, which you have proposed, is of course different. Probably, all of them will not be accepted by the specialists. Many of them are already being actively researched. However, no matter what, your letters are vital voices, anxious opinions, attitudes and views -- i.e., that which in its totality has come to be called public opinion.

A Controller or a Concealer?

Everyone knows that the chief bookkeeper is called upon to perform the functions of a state controller in an enterprise or establishment. However, it is often not very easy for him to do this: You see, he is administratively subordinate to the management director and is appointed by the higher department of that ministry or department to which the service being controlled belongs. When the chief bookkeeper begins to point out violations of the financial discipline and attempts to stop them, he often encounters pressure from the management directors -- sometimes mild, on the level of persuasion ("I am trying, they say, not for myself; it is necessary for the task") and sometimes heavy, unambiguous hints ("How can we work with you...."). There are often cases where they try to free themselves of a "persistent" chief bookkeeper and the higher organization sides with the director:

The departmental and local interests sometimes also force him to close his eyes to the violations of the manager. Instead of being a state controller, the chief bookkeeper begins to conceal the "end of the rope in the water" with the director from the OBKhSS [Section for the Struggle Against the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Against Profiteering], the people's controllers and the finance organs.

I think that a chief bookkeeper should be appointed by and be directly subordinate to the Ministry of Finance: Only then will he be independent in his actions. I sent this proposal to the Ministry of Finance. They answered me that this would lead to infringements on the enterprise directors' independence. It seems to me that in this case the violators of state financial discipline would be subjected to the infringements and would be held accountable for these violations with their own money.

Perhaps, I am not correct? Why shouldn't sociologists examine the role and place of the bookkeeping service in our society? This category of employee and its urgent questions have hardly been examined by scientists.

I. Galkin

A Bonus For What?

Everywhere, announcements hang side by side: "Workers of such and such a speciality are required, the wages are such and such plus a bonus of such and such an amount". That is, a peculiar type of guarantee is being given: No matter how an individual works, he will be provided a bonus. The saddest thing is that these guarantees are usually carried out. In pursuit of a bonus for the collective, faked indicators, additions, every possible combination, adjustments to plans, etc. take place. You see, a bonus is a reward for something special, outstanding, "for extra effort". It should be impossible to give it simply for the normal performance of one's duties. Why cannot sociologist study this problem more carefully?

P. Kopylov

Our Help Is Needed

Perhaps my proposal will seem strange; however, I propose that sociologists study the condition ... of the sociological services in industrial enterprises. First, a number of directors are ignoring the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems decree on placing the position of an engineer-sociologist in their table of organization, which was adopted in 1970. At any rate, only one enterprise in Melitopol' has such a worker. Second, the majority of industrial sociologists, yes and even those who work in the sociological laboratories of higher educational institutions, do not have a specialized education; their professional level -- we will say right out -- is not high. We, the practicing sociologists, expect help from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Sociological Research -- help which is organized, methodical and scientific.

A. Ryazanov

Nobody's People

Parasites -- here is a problem for the sociologists. There are not many of them, but they exist in every city and it would be incorrect not to take note of them. Some live from odd jobs (they repair a television for someone, they supply a garage to someone), others engage in small-scale profiteering, still others are a burden on their parents. They cannot keep a job; who needs a drunkard or a slacker? It is easy to turn one's back on such an individual and to dismiss him, but what will happen to him in the future?

Parasites -- this is my grief and why I am writing about this. My daughter divorced her husband and has a child 6-years old. We live as a threesome on my wages (I am pensioned, but I still work). At first, my daughter worked and earned quite a good living. She became acquainted with a drunkard who did not work anywhere. They began to go on binges and she was driven to her own destruction. Now, she does not want to hear about work. She brings the child to the kindergarten in the morning and hangs around with girl friends, who are like her, all day. If they send her a notice from the police, she will tear it up and everything ends there. But, you see, at one time she was grateful for work and they gave her certificates. Now, she has thrown "everything overboard". How can one struggle against this evil? It seems to me that collective workers should not turn aside from such people so easily.

I beg you not to give my last name.

I. T.

Lines From Letters

When is it best for the leaders of city organizations to receive citizens? "It seems to me that it is better to do this not on working days, but on Saturdays so that it would be possible to get to the meeting without asking for leave from work.

G. Sakharova

The turn for our building to be torn down has come. In prospect is an individual apartment.... However, unfortunately no one has asked me: "With whom would you like to live in common from now on?" But to no purpose.

V. Grachev

I have noticed during the last few years that overtime work (including that on days off) has almost become the norm in a number of enterprises and establishments. What is the reason? The poor organization of work? The administrative passion of some directors? The increasing avalanche of paperwork? The sociologists should look into this.

V. Palishin

I recently reproached the chairman of a comrade's court for inaction. He tried to justify himself by the fact that the rayon procurator's office and the rayon people's court had not sent him cases for review from the rayon internal affairs section. Evidently, he had forgotten about the right of comrade's courts to institute cases on their own initiative. The chairman of the settlement council spoke in support of him: We, they said, must indoctrinate more and not judge. But, you see, a comrade's court is an indoctrination organ. How effectively the comrade's courts are working and how they combine the functions of punishment and indoctrination in their activity -- this seems to me a problem for the sociologists.

M. Baykov

8802

CSO: 1800/914

NATIONAL

PENSIONERS IDENTIFIED AS MAJOR SOURCE OF ANTIRELIGIOUS LECTURERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 6, June 1982, carries on pp 22-25 a 3500-word article titled "One of Many" by I. Shatilov, a special correspondent for the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA. Shatilov recounts the case of A.P. Rusaleyev, a personal pensioner who increased his commitment to antireligious lecturing after his retirement. The article describes Rusaleyev's activities and pointedly notes that he is only "one of many".

COPYRIGHT: Zhurnal "Nauka i religiya", 1982

CSO: 1800/1046-P

NATIONAL

NOTED UKRAINIAN POET DEPLORES DISHONESTY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Vitaliy Korotich, Kiev: "The Verbal Bribe: Conversations on Morality"]

[Text] We have been talking and writing a lot about indifference as an anathema to our society: vice must be punished and virtue rewarded. Every good word should be sounded in time and, of course, sincerely. I know people who suffer because they did not receive in time the praise they deserved, but I also know others whom false praise has ruined. False praise is like sugar, which under normal conditions is vitally needed by the organism [as published] but, if used in excess, may cause illness. Not everything is perfect in this world, in which one meets good people and scoundrels. And because there are incomparably more good than bad people, this intensifies our anger at those who do not leave us in peace.

Our world is human and good. From the very first days following the Great October Revolution, we countered the cruelty of exploitative societies by feeding, sheltering, and clothing millions of people deprived of shelter, food, and rights. When I think of the lofty and edifying goodness that abounds among us so much, I feel that that goodness should invariably remain discriminating and muscular.

The mighty weapon of goodness is used to shield working people. Our humanism is social and any falsity in implementing its principles is intolerable.

I have more than once thought that sometimes goodness may be owed to a good man but it also may be demonstrated toward a wrong person. How patient we sometimes are with drunkards and idlers who poison life to hundreds of people. How unfortunate is the debauchee who asks of a physician "first aid" in the form of a cure for hangover. A house adjacent to mine has long been inhabited by a parasite who has failed to pay the rent for his apartment for a year now; more than once a month the unfortunate building manager visits the impudent fellow and tries to persuade him, only to return red-faced with shame: the fellow does not even want to talk with him. He shouts: "We're not living under capitalism! Show me anyone here who has ever been evicted for delaying the payment or rent!...."

The skill at exploiting goodness has been refined by some tricksters to a high degree of virtuosity. This is a serious problem of social parasitism. I know, for example, poets who thrive on "a mixture of Voltaireanism and adaptability"--they sin a little and repent a little, and each time they expect goodness toward them by either com-

posing repentant epistles to the public and the authorities or jumping to the other extreme. Among us there are quite a few "consumers" of goodness who treat it like a wastrel treats bread in a bakery--he grabs it without looking, on the theory that there is supposedly enough for everyone....

Goodness and truth are inseparable. Goodness and truth are class-oriented. The doers of good and lovers of truth have always been worthy heroes of national life: even when suffering defeats they did not lose their authority. But sometimes a liar thrives in the shadow of a lover of truth! And the old truism that a single lie enclosed among truths can make them all dubious may not always apply but is generally right.

A single bribe-taker may shame and make dubious the honor of many. A single liar can make us doubt the sincerity of good people. This danger should not be overestimated, but it should be borne in mind, because there still are liars among us. I return to words about goodness, how they warm the human heart and how variously they may be used. When a person expects truth and sympathy, sometimes it is more criminal to say to him flattering and slanderous words than to give him a stone instead of bread. Physical hunger is slaked more easily. On old woodcuts slanderers and liars were depicted with the forked tongue of a snake. How are they to be depicted now?

When satirical journals stigmatize bribe-takers by publishing cartoons showing petitioners bringing them geese and chickens in plaited baskets or envelopes crammed with money (rural and urban variants of the topic, respectively), I think that the acceptance of a verbal bribe is no less dangerous. Many temptations are obvious and provable. But words are intangible and perhaps more dangerous because you remember them and they become part of you even if you reject them. The verbal bribe is perverted goodness and hence it takes on varied forms, sometimes even consisting of unspoken words.

I recall the sad fate of a writer who was once appointed to a high administrative position. He did not keep it long, being relieved of it for incompetence, but, to his misfortune, not long before his dismissal he had written a novel. Many newspapers and periodicals published enthusiastic reviews of the "responsible" writer's work. And he himself began to believe that he composed an outstanding work of fiction. But when he was relieved of his position, the chorus of praise instantaneously disappeared.

Recently I happened to be in the hospital where that writer was a patient. I was struck by his nostalgia for flattery: now no one telephoned him and no one hastened to praise his "talent." This was instructive: a man traumatized by flattery finds it difficult to accustom himself to the idea that his earlier praise was deceitful.

Pondering all this, I sometimes become so depressed that I even can insult a good man. Out of a feeling of self-defense, of course.

Let me begin with a deeply personal recollection. I was visited by a young writer who, staring at the floor, began to utter polite praise of my works. As I listened to him I felt within the beating of a tiny malignant metronome counting the minutes, hours, and days of the other's life--not my own--wasted on hypocritical praise. I

did not believe the nice young man. Surely, this was unjust: I interrupted the speaker and asked him to leave his manuscript with me and call me later. It seemed to me that a moment longer and I would become self-indulgently dependent on his flattery.

This does happen. Let me reveal to you a "secret" and say that a member of the artistic profession can be very easily convinced of his exceptional talent. All that is needed is to talk to him of it often and, if possible, with a show of confidence. I have known sufficiently talented individuals who, by starting to consider themselves "better than the others," became, if not ruined, then spiritually maimed. And when the fairy tale ended and the chorus of flatterers grew silent, one at last directly faced all that he created and suddenly sensed that his premature creations were unnecessary to anyone.

Words of undeserved praise often are employed for mercenary purposes. Some critics assess a work of art not only on its own merits but also on the merits of the chair occupied by the author. It has seemed to me more than once that some writers are not interested in reading critical articles about themselves. And they are tedious to you too--I do not wish to quote balderdash like "Pushkin's poetry is heard in his line" or "he is a worthy continuator of Shevchenko's tradition," and so forth. What I am writing now is, in the final analysis, reflections on a mundane aspect: waves of flattery are encountered not only in art and literature.

Once an "experienced" man instructed me: "The higher-ups also are suckers for goodness. Present your ideas so that your boss would not suspect that they are your own. Suggest to him that they are his own thoughts and that your exclusive response to them is enthusiasm and the desire to immediately translate them into reality. With such conversations you can accomplish whatever you wish...." What an attitude!

The persuasive and rigorous decrees adopted in recent years to strengthen the atmosphere of sincerity in society and stimulate criticism of shortcomings are aimed at public good. Inability to soberly assess the situation almost always entails its incompetent handling. Hence it is important to master the art of self-analysis and draw clear conclusions from it. In no case should goodness conflict with truth--otherwise it would degenerate into lack of principle. Of great importance are the words which we all recently read in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's "Vospominaniya" [Recollections]: "The Soviet people approve and support the party's policy. Even so, we have always paid and are paying great attention to ideological work. The main weapon in that work is truth. We believe that both achievements and shortcomings should be discussed honestly. Honest talk is always understood by people. V. I. Lenin stressed that the strength of socialism lies in the awareness of the masses."

There exist problems whose personal aspects are inseparable from those of the state. Goodness is distinguished from spinelessness, and the feeling of personal dignity from conceit, primarily by the ability to understand the strong and weak aspects of life. The October Revolution was an uprising against all humiliations, a revolution in the name of mankind, but human psychology cannot be transformed overnight. The bent back of the thievish shop assistant or the hired politician also is transmitted as a heritage.

Other principles of defective life also are part of the heritage and, on being artificially resurrected, may erupt into a half-forgotten disease, as if caused by a microbe long dormant in the soil. Speaking of vigilance, goodness, and justice, it is certainly necessary to consider how we evade responsibility for the occasional social practice of sycophancy. (Do you remember how one of the most popular Soviet sayings in prewar folklore was: "Mnogo let kak kholuyev net!" [Many years since there were any sycophants.]) Are we always principled in demonstrating goodness and responsiveness and expressing our attitude to life and the events that form it? We should always be!

Crimes against goodness, distortions and perversions of goodness, always are punishable: the people does not forgive anyone for them, despising flattery and betrayal. Simulation of goodness is also punished by verbal contempt. "Podliza" [toady] and "podkhalim" [lickspittle] are missing from the famous "Tolkovyy slovar' russkogo yazyka" [Defining Dictionary of the Russian Language] composed by Vladimir Dal'. But it contains quite a few synonyms. By opening it just once I found "to cajole," "to fawn," "to wheedle," "to coax," "to blandish." Having long ago grasped the nature of this phenomenon, the common folk have been and are devising the most insulting terms for it and, as I can see, this process has not stopped so far. This is understandable, because insincerity has many faces.

One must have a certain amount of courage to honestly admit that you are not as good as people attempt to suggest to you. Far from everyone has such courage. A person has to be principled and alert to understand what is wanted of him by another who tries to win his confidence. But not everyone can or wants to be as alert--some people continue to accept verbal bribes that are poisoned by mendacity and exemplify perverted goodness.

Let us remain good. We do not know and do not want to be otherwise, because the very world that we are building is humane and has a human face. But we should not ever exchange the pure gold of truth for the dross of flurried praise. To use the terminology of the criminal code, flattery, squandered goodness, and undeserved praise and rewards should, in my opinion, be equated with large-scale pilfering, because that which we prize above all--truth--is being pilfered.

1386

CSO: 1800/963

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON THEORY OF LAW IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 3

[Review by V. Smirnov of the book "Teoriya Zakona" [Theory of the Law] by Yu. A. Tikhomirov, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1982, 256 pages]

[Text] As K. Marx wrote, in a democracy it is not man who exists for the sake of the law but the law which exists for the sake of man. The law for man.... This is the reality of our life. The citizen of the socialist society accepts the stipulations of the law as an expression of objectively necessary actions aimed at meeting the interests of society, the state, the collective and the individual. This is the topic of this new study which discusses problems of the theory of the law in the socialist society.

The importance of the interpretation of such problems is explained by the major role and tremendous creative potential of the law under socialist conditions, which make it possible to use the law in purposefully controlling social relations, developing democracy, strengthening the rights and freedoms of the citizens and resolving problems related to economic, scientific and cultural upsurge.

The author considers the law mainly as a social phenomenon existing within the normative regulatory system and as a means for resolving problems of social development. He describes the types of laws, assesses the constitution and some laws and defines their role in the legal system. The work characterizes the general and the specific features in the development of the law in the socialist countries.

The readers will be interested in chapters such as "Law, Policy and Power," and "The Law and the Individual," the study of the processes governing the creation and effect of the laws and many others.

5003

CSO: 1800/905

REGIONAL

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOVIET PERIOD

[Editorial Report] Novosibirsk IZVESTIYA SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK No 6, Iss.2, 1982, carries on pp 20-26 a 5,500-word article titled "The Basic Results of the Study of the History of Siberia in the Soviet Period" by A.S. Moskovskiy. The article provides an historiographic review of research on the industrialization of Siberia, its working class and peasantry, and on cultural developments there.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Izvestiya Sibirskogo Otdeleniya AN SSSR, 1982

CSO: 1800/1010

ENHANCED ROLE FOR SUPREME SOVIETS OF UNION REPUBLICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 4, July-August 1982, carries on pp 13-20 a 4,500-word article titled "The Increase in the Role of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic in Light of the New Constitution of the USSR" by A.R. Boltayev. The article describes the evolution of Soviet constitutional law on the work of the Supreme Soviets of the Union republics and their presidiums. It argues that the new Soviet Constitution provides for a significant broadening of the republic-level Supreme Soviets. It stresses their role in economic administration.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Fan" UzSSR, 1982

CSO: 1800/1006

REGIONAL

KAZAN GORKOM SECRETARY ON CONTROL OF MANAGERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by M. Rameyev, first secretary of the CPSU Kazan Gorkom: "Both Control and Aid"]

[Text] It is a matter of the past, and, in a way, it would not seem worthwhile to stir up such an old matter. Nevertheless, I would like to begin my talk with precisely this event, which has served us as a lesson and compelled us to have yet another critical look at the work of personnel selection, disposition, and education. It was scarcely more than two years ago that the Bureau of the CPSU Kirovskiy Raykom severely punished V. Nikudimov, the director of a linen combine, and deprived him of the right to be a manager. The pre-history of this decision is as follows. Complaints began to come into the party organs concerning the director's unworthy behavior, his crudeness, and tactless conduct. The party raykom checked out the symptoms. The facts were confirmed. Indeed at production conferences he often administered scoldings, allowed shouting without reason, as well as direct insults. As a Communist he was undisciplined and rarely attended party meetings.

Such conduct by the manager could not, of course, fail to affect the state of affairs at the combine. There was an accumulation there of instances of violation of labor discipline and non-fulfillment of production plans. Nikudimov was dismissed from the position which he had occupied. A principled evaluation was also made of the linen combine's party committee position. Because, of course, the signals concerning his defective style of work arrived there first of all. But the partkom was incapable of showing to this Communist the strict standards which are so necessary in such cases.

How and why could something like this happen? These were the questions which the raykom posed to the plant party organization. At the party meeting the Communists revealed the shortcomings with a great deal of principle. While acknowledging their own responsibility, they also noted something else: people can move mountains if they are approached with an open heart. And it must be said that the decree of the raykom's bureau, reinforced by a frank conversation at the party meeting, aided in improving the health of the situation in the group. It is now working smoothly, without disruptions.

By the way, this meeting at the linen combine became one of the causes which aroused the party gorkom to also critically evaluate its own actions and the work of the party committees of the city. We set as our goal the abandonment of

excessive meetings and unnecessary paper-work, as well as seeking out and finding new and more effective ways of communicating with people. Each of us reminded ourselves anew of the following Leninist suggestions: "know how to set to work correctly so as not to lag behind, so as to resolve the frictions which arise in good time, and not to separate administration from policy--herein lies our task."

The party has required and does require from Communist managers that they always be in the thick of the masses, have a thoroughgoing and up-to-date knowledge of their requirements and essential needs, and to show an example of the Leninist capability of reacting to them quickly and without red tape.

It must be confessed that there was a time when even the solemn meetings in the workers' groups were not always attended by the enterprise directors, not to mention the directors of a slightly higher rank. Today regular appearances before workers by members of the party gorkom bureau have become firmly entrenched in practice. Moreover, the gorkom representatives not only deliver reports but also participate, as equal partners, in serious, business-like conversations. When necessary, they hear out claims against managers and higher-level organs; if needed --they criticize and argue with individual speakers and convincingly show wherein these errors lie.

Practical experience has shown that a manager cannot operate with a guarantee of success if he does not rely on people. In each city there are certain enterprises whose business is well-known to the surrounding areas and where it is considered particularly prestigious to be employed. In Kazan they include the four-time award-winning aviation production association imeni S. P. Gorbunov. Over the course of many years its group, consisting of many thousands of persons, has steadily fulfilled the state plans and come out with initiatives. In short, it has constantly been located in the rapids of life.

The successes of these aviation people have been rightfully linked with the name of the general director of the association, V. Kopylov. Vitaliy Yegorovich passed through the great school of party and economic work. He is a demanding, restless man, at times thorny and rather sharp. He takes on new equipment only after a multi-faceted study and very detailed check-ups in practice. And this is not from excessive caution or an attempt to operate while looking back over his shoulder, but rather from a lofty feeling of responsibility for the business which has been entrusted to him.

The following instance comes to mind. Several years ago the party gorkom directed the enterprise groups to create their own subsidiary farms. Vitaliy Yegorovich did not immediately set to work on this. It even seemed to us at the time that he was mulling it over too long. But then, when he had analyzed things in detail and thought everything out, the business went forward more rapidly than in the case of the others. Already in operation here is the first stage of a complex allowing more than 275 tons of meat to be produced annually. By the end of the year it is planned to complete construction of its second phase along with a cow-shed. Construction is proceeding on the city's first pond-type fish farm.

As a manager who knows his economics and as a psychologist, he correctly understood that all the expenditures to create such a farm would be paid back with

interest. And this would be not only in rubles but also in the moral values which influence people.

I have cited merely one example characterizing a manager's style of work. He should be concerned about people as well as demanding when it is a matter of observing performance discipline, enterprising and persistent when it is a matter of introducing something new. A manager who functions in a party manner, sensitively listens to public opinion, directly and frankly discloses shortcomings and struggles against them will always be supported within the group.

Of course, there is no such instrument, there is not nor can there be any unified scheme which would be able to measure the production of these qualities in a leader at any level. Just try to find, let's say, two similar directors! Each one has his own nature, his own *modus operandi*. But withal there is one trait which everyone must possess and which V. I. Lenin pointed to on more than one occasion--the capacity to bring people along with him, to organize things in a practical way.

About ten years ago the repair service was the worst bottleneck within the system of the city's housing and municipal services. Not a day passed by that complaints did not come into the gorkom and the obkom from Kazan's inhabitants about its poor work. Without a reorganization of the Kazremstroy Trust there was no point in even thinking about a solution to this problem. Nevertheless, the former management was lost; it could not successfully cope with the new, complex problems. But then this sub-division came to be headed up by the experienced specialist, N. Solomonov. And this trust is now one of the best in the republic. Several times in succession the group has won first-rate places in competition with analogous enterprises in the Russian Federation.

At approximately the same time another trust--Promstroymaterialy--was also headed up by not such a bad specialist, K. Korol'. But the group yielded its positions in a number of important indicators.

Why did such a thing happen? Without leaving out of consideration objective reasons, I would like to note that the main thing still lies in the work style of the managers. If Solomonov is attentive to people and knows how to heed the opinion of specialists and workers, the same cannot be said of Korol': he is constantly trying to take everything onto himself, although he is not averse to transferring the blame for blunders onto others. He cannot stand objections or criticism. Based on the example of these two managers, it can be said that the truly strong person is always humane, whereas a person pretending to be strong most often disguises his weakness in a clothing of coarseness.

We must add further that this latter type of manager often in order to keep himself in the director's armchair scatters promises left and right. Moreover, such promises are not at all well-grounded, and it is well known that they cannot be carried out. Recently the party gorkom was compelled to very seriously correct such good-for-nothing managers, who, desiring to be "nice guys," gave to the ispolkoms of the rayon and city Soviets so-called "letters of assurance," with a request to set aside housing for the future, and they did not fulfill them.

It goes without saying that such instances have received principled party evaluation. Now standing at the helm of the city enterprises, in the majority of cases, are experienced, competent persons whose professional training is combined with profound ideological convictions, a business-like ability to run meetings, and a firm discipline--along with an enterprising quality, party principles, and a sense of lofty duty to people. A whole arsenal of organizational, ideological, and political-educational measures has been directed at inculcating these qualities.

But, unfortunately, there are still mistakes. At times one is simply amazed: how can it be that he, a Communist who in the line of his service duty has been fighting for high moral norms, has himself been living in accordance with other laws? For example, quite a bit of time was devoted in the city's party organs to analyzing the misdemeanors of N. Verevkin, a responsible official in the Kazan Railroad Division. Over the course of many years he has abused his service position and has grossly violated the rights of citizens needing improvement of their housing conditions. In the end he got what he deserved. But what harm was done to the common cause!

In order to exclude any errors in selecting personnel, along with measures to improve education, we must intensify and diversify controls on their work. This conclusion is certainly not new. But it is urgent. For, of course, performance checks and controls do exist in order to prevent and disclose violations. But again such controls are only effective when they are combined with trust in the masses, when check-ups from above are supplemented by controls from below.

Last year a school was built in one of the city's new micro-districts. And it was absolutely necessary to put it into operation by the beginning of the school year. But a complicated situation shaped up there. Therefore, it was decided to tie in for rendering aid to the builders and controls over the progress of operations a standing commission on capital construction under the jurisdiction of the city soviet; it included quite a few skilled specialists. Their suggestions were very useful. The efforts of the deputies were not in vain. On 1 September the school opened its doors.

Of course, I am not advocating that precisely such measures be adopted in every remaining sector. The forms of controls can and should be diverse. But I do draw the following conclusion: a skillful combination of trust and controls is one of the ways to inculcate in managers a sense of principles, militancy, and a set of high and demanding standards to be applied to oneself and others.

2384

CSO: 1800/958

REGIONAL

URGENT QUESTIONS REQUIRE TIMELY RESPONSE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by T. Lisovoy, first secretary of the Khmel'nitskiy obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Honestly and Directly--Party Life: the Quality of Ideological Work"]

[Excerpts] Life confirms it: people respond more enthusiastically to our appeals, they tackle a job more eagerly, when, regardless of the issue, they are approached in an honest and direct manner, when sharp edges are not smoothed over, and when all of their observations and suggestions receive attention. "The policy of our party is clear," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. "We are ready to answer any questions that the Soviet people may have. We must do this more aggressively, remembering that if we leave any questions unanswered, foes of our country will try to use them to their own advantage to slander socialism."

These so-called critical questions are in many cases a reflection of certain inadequacies and neglect in specific services and organizations, and in the style and methods of management.

Undoubtedly, not all questions are well-founded. There are also some questions that cannot be settled immediately. In any case, we ask those to whom the questions are addressed, not to smooth over the sharp edges and to accept resounding criticism as a call to action. Let us consider a specific situation. We must listen to a good deal of well-founded and fair criticism for the lag in new housing construction. It is easy to understand the people who are critical; the housing needs of many of them have not been met fully, especially in Khmel'nitskiy, Kamenets-Podol'skiy and Shepetovka. Last year alone our builders fell short by approximately 80,000 square meters of living space.

Of course, not everything here is simple. There are objective reasons for the problems. For example, the volume of construction grows yearly, but the supplies remain at the level of the previous 5-year plan. There are problems with obtaining materials, especially when using the cooperative system. When the obkom examined in depth the work of each construction organization,

however, it turned out that this is not the only problem. The example of the best construction collectives shows that if you want, you can acquire materials allotted by the government much more efficiently. The problem of housing space can thus be dealt with more effectively. The most important element is proper coordination of labor, socialist competition and introduction of advanced methods. We must also make maximum use of internal reserves and possibilities.

We could cite many more examples in which critical, everyday questions coming from the population form the basis for important, practical work. Let us consider some everyday family ceremonies. I cannot deny that recently they have caused some serious concern. In a number of places, especially in rural areas, weddings are often celebrated with an air of conspicuous consumption. Of course, people are now enjoying a better, richer standard of living, but it is impossible to come to terms with the fact that these events may eventually turn into carousing, drinking bouts, with sometimes as many as 200 people taking part. These parties may go on for several days, even during important agricultural production seasons when every hour counts. Last year, for example, at one kolkhoz in the oblast, there were seven weddings right together during the peak of the harvest. Work out in the fields and in the farms practically came to a halt. At meetings of the leaders of the oblast and rayons, workers rightfully asked: How long will this continue? The planning of weddings has already become more than a private matter. Weddings serve as a breeding ground for unhealthy appetites, leading to material and moral damage.

We needed to analyze the causes contributing to the negative behavior during the celebrations. This question was studied by the obkom secretariat. A notice was sent to all party committees and local soviet ispolkoms, directing their attention to the need for decisive action to improve propaganda, to institute appropriate Soviet ceremonies and to provide more concrete cultural education.

The local press is widely used to clarifying issues arising in the oblast, publishing statements by leaders of the departments and organizations that are primarily responsible for solving the problems raised by the workers. "Open letter" days have had positive results; as a rule, they are held in those collectives or micro-rayons with the most frequent shortages. Recently, "open letter" days were held at the Khmel'nitskiy sewing plant, the Shepetovka railroad assembly plant and the oblast manufacturing unit of the woodworking industry. Secretaries of the gorkoms, presidents of the gorispolkoms, and executive directors not only had to respond to a large number of specific questions, but also had to make concrete decisions right on the spot. We will continue to utilize this form of contact with the people, since its results reflect positively on the general moral climate of the collectives.

At the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, speaking of the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, remarked: "The moral-psychological climate in the collectives, the level of organization and discipline, the return on labor, and thus the

final results, all depend on their activities." We are steering the party organizations toward their primary responsibility: working with the people; and we are seeking to make propaganda and agitation more immediate and aggressive, and to bring these activities closer to the lives of the people. Smoothing over and avoiding the sharp edges, and allowing reservations to go unanswered is not in our best interest, since this serves only to harm the public good. The people will always understand us and will therefore do everything to fulfill the plans of the party more successfully.

9967

CSO: 1800/906

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jul 82 pp 1-2

/Article: "In the Azerbaijan CP CC"/

/Text/ /The Azerbaijan CP CC has adopted a decree concerning serious shortcomings in the activities of the AzSSR Ministry of Light Industry./ **/in boldface/**

The Azerbaijan CP CC noted that in recent years the republic's Ministry of Light Industry has been operating in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. The leading officials of this ministry, the minister, Comrade Melikov, E. S., his first deputy, Comrade Guseynov, T. I., have poorly directed the sub-departmental enterprises, they have proved incapable of eliminating serious shortcomings, or of restructuring the style and methods of its own work, they have reconciled themselves to this sector's chronic lagging, are not waging the struggle necessary to cut short negative phenomena, and they are permitting gross violations in personnel work.

The Ministry of Light Industry operated poorly in 1981. The annual plan was fulfilled only thanks to adjustment, and the growth of production comprised only 2.3 percent, as compared to an initially planned rate of 14.4 percent. Out of 23 of the most important types of output 13 did not fulfill their assigned tasks. As a result, three-fourths of the sector's enterprises cut short their plans for carrying out delivery obligations.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry have also continued to operate unsatisfactorily since the beginning of the current year. The plan has not been fulfilled for five months, output is down by almost 12 million rubles, while sales are 17.8 million rubles below the assigned level. Production volume decreased by 2.1 percent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Many of the ministry's enterprises are operating considerably below their capacities and are not fully utilizing the production potential which has been created for them. Sales plans have not been successfully coped with by seven enterprises, production volume--by four, and labor productivity--by eight. The plan for the basic products list has fallen short, nor has full volume been achieved by the assignments for producing goods of prime necessity or mass demand, as provided for by the decrees of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers. Unsatisfactory use is being made of existing and newly introduced production capacities. Labor and equipment productivity in the republic's textile industry is below that

of the sector as a whole. Matters do not stand well with regard to the observance of plan discipline. A widespread practice has arisen of adjusting the plans in a downward direction, and this lowers the responsibility of personnel for fulfilling these plans.

At many of the sector's enterprises the organizational levels of production and labor are low, numerous violations of labor, technical, and production discipline are permitted, and educational work is being poorly carried out. Advanced experience is being introduced too slowly, and there is insufficient development of the method of multiple-machine servicing as well as the brigade form of organizing and providing incentives for labor.

Most enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry are not fully staffed with skilled personnel; they pay too little attention to the growth of their vocational skills and to the creation of stable labor groups. The ministry's leading officials have poorly handled the solution of social problems, the improvement of labor conditions along with those of daily life, rest and recreation for workers in this sector, and this has led to a large turnover of personnel and increased losses of work time. The Ministry of Light Industry is responsible for almost a third of all unauthorized absences throughout the republic, losses of work time which are double and personnel turnover which is 1.5 times that of the average level for the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

The situation regarding the quality of output being produced still remains extremely unsatisfactory. During the first quarter of the current year alone, as a result of gross departures from standards and engineering specifications, there has been a decrease in quality as well as a return for correction after checking of amounts in the following categories: 27.7 percent of cotton, 26.2 percent of woolen, 35.3 percent of silk fabrics, 22.4 percent of leather footwear, 24.3 percent of sewn and 15.1 percent of knitted items; this amounts to 2--4 times higher than the All-Union indicators. Last year alone fines for producing poor-quality output came to more than 7 million rubles. At the present time the republic's trade organizations have accumulated more than 18 million rubles worth of slow-moving and shopworn items from this ministry.

Accounts and accounting in this ministry's enterprises are in a state of neglect. With the connivance of the minister, Comrade Melikov, and his first deputy, Comrade Guseynov, instances of deceiving the state and registrations have been allowed within the system. During recent years there have been disclosures of additional registrations to production totals and product sales at the Shekinskiy Silk Association, at the Baku Worsted and Finely Woven Cloth Combines, and at the Ordubadskaya Silk-Winding Factory.

As a result of the lack of controls on the part of the ministry's leading officials, the system has not waged a sufficient struggle to ensure the safeguarding of socialist property, as well as to avert shortfalls, thefts, and squandering. Over the period of the past two years here about 100 shortfalls have been revealed, amounting to almost 400,000 rubles. Over-expenditures have been regularly allowed of raw materials in the cotton, silk, woolen, and leather sectors.

The basic cause of the situation which has been created in the republic's Ministry of Light Industry consists of the serious shortcomings in personnel work. Minister Comrade Melikov and other leading officials of the ministry have failed to meet the requirements of the Azerbaijan CP CC on observing party principles in the recruitment, disposition, and training of personnel. A check-up has shown that Comrade Melikov has protected unworthy persons, carried out the recruitment and appointment of management staffs primarily according to the principle of friendship ties, personal loyalty, protectionism, and servility. Promotion to leadership positions has been carried out without careful study of the employees' political, business, or moral qualities; instances have been permitted of persons being accepted into positions of leadership authority who are incompetent, lacking in initiative, and who have previously compromised themselves. As a result of such a faulty practice, persons with doubtful pasts turned up in responsible positions. Thus, Aliyev, V. and Mamedov, I. were appointed as chiefs of the control-auditing administration and the cotton industry; they had previously had judgements entered against them and been subjected to party punishment. And Vishnevkin, G., who had been found guilty for acting as a middle-man in bribery and expelled from the party ranks, was appointed chief of the capital-construction department.

Appointed to the position of chief of the ministry's housing and municipal services department was Mirzoyev, A., who for additional registrations, gross violations in financial-accounting activities, and failure to ensure the safeguarding of socialist property in 1975 was relieved of his duties as director of a plant at the Azneftpromash Association along with the imposition of a strict party penalty. Approved as administration chief of the leather-footwear industry was Mamedaliyev, G., on whom a strict sentence had been imposed for violations and unsatisfactory work organization when he was director of the Baku Production Association of Leather Enterprises. Sattarov, A., chief of the Administration of the Sewing and Knitted-Goods Industry, upon beginning his work in the apparatus of the ministry, concealed the fact that his father was found guilty in 1978 of theft on a particularly large scale.

There are great shortcomings in the recruitment and assignment of leading officials of enterprises. Appointed in 1980 to the post of director of the Kirovobad Textile Combine, Abbasov was subsequently found guilty of additional registrations and other malfeasances committed when he was director of the Mingechaurskiy Textile Combine. Relieved of his duties as chief engineer of the Sumgait Weaving Mill in 1977, Aslanov was appointed in 1979 as branch chief of the Baku Production Worsted-Cloth Association, and then--as acting director of the Baku Fine-Cloth Combine. When check-ups were made at this combine, additional registrations to the production volume amounting to 4.1 million rubles were revealed, for which Aslanov and Kerimov, the combine's chief engineer, were expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and dismissed from the positions which they occupied.

The sector has no full-valued reserve of personnel, and existing specialists do not remain because of a lack of sufficient attention being paid to them. During the last three years in the system of the Ministry of Light Industry every other director and chief engineer was replaced, while at certain factories there is a change of leadership almost every year. In 1981 alone 12 directors and 8 chief engineers were let go for various reasons. Moreover, many positions have remained vacant for a long time. There are still many regular workers employed in

engineering-technical positions, whereas a considerable number of specialists are employed in workers' jobs.

The ministry's collegium has exerted a weak influence on improving the work of the apparatus and the sub-departmental enterprises, and it has failed to ensure the solution of this sector's basic problems of development, of improving the effectiveness of production and work quality. Within the ministry's apparatus a situation characterized by lack of principles has taken shape; there is a lack of a precise system of controls and organization of carrying out the decisions of party and soviet organs as well as their own directives and orders; there is insufficient discipline, order, and smooth operation. The faulty style and methods of leadership facilitated the creation within the ministry's apparatus of a sick moral-psychological atmosphere.

At the CC plenums, meetings of party-economic activists, and sessions of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP CC the work of the Ministry of Light Industry of this republic and that of Comrade Melikov personally was subjected to sharp criticism on several occasions; attention was drawn to the need for adopting effective measures in order to make a decisive change in the status of affairs in the sector. As is obvious today, Comrade Melikov did not draw the necessary conclusions, positive shifts did not occur, and, on the contrary, the ministry's work became worse and worse.

Much to blame for the shortcomings existing in the ministry's work is the first deputy minister, Comrade Guseynov, who has an irresponsible attitude toward carrying out the duties imposed upon him; he has failed to carry out a technically literate leadership of the sub-departmental enterprises and has a tolerant attitude toward numerous malpractices. The large-scale enterprises of the textile sector directed by him have been operating unsuccessfully, and economic questions here have been solved ineffectively. Additional registrations have basically been permitted at these enterprises.

There are also substantial shortcomings in the work of the deputy ministers, Comrades Salimova, F. A. and Aliyev, E. Sh. They have been working without the necessary activism and initiative, have reconciled themselves to the serious situation which has taken shape in this sector, have manifested a lack of principles in the matter of recruiting and disposition of personnel, as well as showing a tolerant attitude toward other violations.

The primary party organization of the ministry's apparatus has poorly utilized the right of controls on the activity of the administration, has not achieved an increase in the activeness of the Communists in the struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena, nor has he taken effective measures to strengthen party and state discipline, to improve the health of the moral-psychological situation in the group.

For unsatisfactory leadership of the sector, for a systematic failure to fulfill the quotas assigned by the plan, gross violations in the recruitment, disposition, and training of personnel, covering up for unworthy persons, not adopting the necessary measures to ensure the safeguarding of socialist property, and for covering up the facts of deceiving the state and of added registrations, Comrade

Melikov, E. S., has been relieved of his duties as the republic's minister of light industry; he has been given a severe reprimand with an entry in his registration card.

For serious shortcomings in his work, an irresponsible attitude toward his duties, an unsatisfactory solution of problems connected with the sector's development, improvement of the quality of output being produced, and a lack of principles in solving personnel problems, Comrade Guseynov, T. I., has been relieved of his duties as first deputy minister of light industry of the republic; he has been given a severe reprimand with an entry in his registration card.

For shortcomings in their work, manifestation of a lack of principles in the matter of the recruitment and disposition of personnel, and a tolerant attitude toward numerous negative phenomena existing in the sector, the deputies to the republic's minister of light industry, Comrades Salimova, F. A., and Aliyev, E. Sh. have been severely punished.

It is demanded that the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry develop and carry out specific measures directed at the most rapid possible elimination of the shortcomings noted in the present decree.

Proceeding from the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP, there has been a persistent attempt to radically improve the work of all this sector's enterprises, to direct the efforts of labor groups at a multi-faceted improvement in production efficiency and work quality, along with the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and obligations for 1982 and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. With these goals in mind, the following steps should be taken:

adopt effective measures to improve the utilization of created production potential, existing and newly introduced capacities, speeding up the modernization and technical re-tooling of enterprises, the introduction of progressive experience, new equipment, and progressive technology, paying particular attention to increasing equipment productivity in the cotton, woolen, and silk sectors, as well as to the efficient utilization of raw materials and other materials;

outline a comprehensive plan for further expanding the assortment and quality improvement of the items being turned out, especially goods in mass demand, introducing a comprehensive system of quality controls for the years 1982--1985 and the future, and to establish daily controls over its timely implementation. Hold strictly responsible those officials who are guilty of turning out low-quality and defective products;

achieve an improvement in the health of the moral-psychological atmosphere in the ministry's apparatus and that of its sub-departmental enterprises, purify the system of unsavory elements, wage a persistent struggle against slipshod accounting practices, violations of state, plan, labor, and production discipline, deceiving the state, additional registrations, and other negative phenomena;

Perfect the style and method of leadership, observe the principles of collegiality at work in strict combination with a lofty sense of responsibility on the part of the ministry's leading officials and each collegium member for the sector

of operations entrusted to him. We must attain a higher level of performance discipline, the affirmation of a genuinely party-type, Leninist style of working.

The collegium and leading officials of the Ministry of Light Industry in this republic ought to raise the level of work with respect to personnel recruitment, disposition, and education, constantly observing the Leninist principles in this important matter. We must re-examine the qualitative make-up of management personnel, exclude the possibility of it being penetrated by unworthy, dubious persons, and we should strengthen the apparatus of the ministry and the sub-departmental enterprises with politically mature, highly skilled, and conscientious employees possessing the appropriate education and work experience. We must create an effective reserve of enterprise managers and middle-level personnel. We must pay increased attention to solving social problems, improving working conditions, plus those of everyday life, rest and recreation for the workers in this sector.

We should work out a well-targeted future program for training, re-training, and improving the skills of engineering-technical and working personnel for the period up to 1990, and consistently work at carrying it out.

The party organization of the Ministry of Light Industry's apparatus is obligated to step up the organizational and political-educational work in the group, carry out regular and effective monitoring of the apparatus's activities as well as the execution of the above-mentioned party organs, increase the sense of responsibility on the part of the Communists and all ministry officials for the state of affairs in the sector. It must create within the group a condition of intolerance toward manifestations of an irresponsible attitude toward work and toward any kind of violations.

The October party raykom of the city of Baku should intensify its guidance of the activity of the party organization of the apparatus of this republic's Ministry of Light Industry and render it the necessary aid in perfecting the style and methods of work.

It is proposed that the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Azerbaijan CP concern themselves more actively with the activities of the light industrial enterprises, intensify their guidance of the primary party organizations, and render them all manner of aid in raising the level of work being carried out, and in eliminating existing shortcomings. They should raise their requirements for the economic managers to unwaveringly observe party principles in the recruitment, disposition, and education of personnel. They should step up the vanguard role of the Communists in production, achieve further development of labor and political activity on the part of this sector's workers, along with a widespread unleashing of socialist competition for a successful carrying out of plans and obligations by every labor group.

2384

CSO: 1830/446

REGIONAL

BUREAUCRATIC PROBLEMS HAMPER GEORGIAN AGRICULTURAL REFORM

Tibilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Prof Guram Muchaidze, doctor of historical sciences: "Under the New Economic Management Conditions"]

[Text] The implementation of the historical decisions of the May 1982 CC CPSU Plenum and the Seventh Plenum of the CP of Georgia Central Committee requires the intensive organizational work of party, soviet, economic and social organizations. Their efforts must be focused mainly on the shaping of a positive public opinion in assessing the reorganization of the management of agricultural production and the entire agroindustrial complex and the mobilization of the party members and all working people for the active implementation of the food program, which is the central task of the party and the state in the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans.

The establishment of the principle of the regional management of agroindustrial complexes creates a different socioeconomic situation in party and soviet work in the countryside. The point is that the appearance of territorial management organs relieves party and soviet organizations from the need to engage in operative economic work and strictly utilitarian practical activities. It ensures the clear demarcation among the functions of party, soviet and economic organs. However, this does not mean in the least the self-removal of party and soviet organizations from the management of economic construction in the countryside or the weakening of their attention to agricultural production. Relieved from petty supervision and without directly interfering in the production activities of economic organs, the party and soviet organizations are given the opportunity to focus their main efforts on the basic, the principled problems of decisive importance in the implementation of the food program and the comprehensive development of regions, rayons, villages and settlements.

On the basis of the tasks formulated in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report to the CC CPSU plenum, acting through the primary party organizations, the party organs must focus their attention on ensuring the efficient, flexible and effective work of the agroindustrial associations. Their efforts must be focused on the intensification of intraparty and Soviet democracy, the extensive involvement of party members and toiling masses in management, asserting

the production and economic-financial self-management of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, creating conditions for the effective application of the law of value, which regulates all social production, the exercise of control over the basic lines of activity of party members in soviet, economic and public organizations, the enhancement of the scientific level of party economic leadership and the all-round assertion of the principles of the socialist way of life.

The consistent use of the method of persuasion, the decisive reorganization of the way of thinking of cadres and of their style and form of activities in managing economic construction in the countryside become the topical tasks of the party organizations under the new economic management conditions.

Previously, in a number of cases, particularly if definite successes have been achieved in the production area, the party organizations tended to "relieve" the local party workers from the implementation of their immediate political obligations. In other words, the political requirements facing them were reduced. Excessive orientation toward production occasionally led to the fact that the negative features of a manager, his rudeness, bureaucratic methods, alienation from colleagues and ambition were not properly evaluated, concealed as they were behind economic successes. The new economic management system in the countryside calls for the shaping of a new type of party worker with a clearly manifested democratic way of thinking, ability to concentrate on political, organizational and ideological aspects of economic management, able not to paralyze the initiative of soviet, economic and public organizations, willingness to delegate his rights, aspiration to create within each labor collective an atmosphere of true democracy and ability to value and respect public opinion and the opinion of his subordinates. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the May plenum, we must be confident that this sector is headed by a knowledgeable person who cares for the work and knows how to work with people. Such managers are referred to as the right people in the right place.

Unfortunately, today such qualities are rarely found in rural political managers. A study of the work style of secretaries of rural party raykoms and problems discussed at bureau sessions by these committees indicates that excessive management tendencies and a confusion of functions between party and economic organs have not as yet been eliminated in party work in the countryside. The main reason for this is that some local party managers have been unable to reorganize their work in accordance with the new agricultural management system, which was introduced throughout our republic at the beginning of this year. They are still working by inertia and have not properly understood the nature of political leadership, the methods for its specific exercise in particular.

The shifted center of gravity in the operational management of the agroindustrial complex in some areas called for improving the organizational structure of the rural party organizations. To this effect, councils of secretaries of primary party organizations in subdivisions of rayon agricultural production associations were experimentally set up in Abashskiy, Makhardzevskiy, Bolnisskiy and Goriyskiy Rayons. In Abashskiy Rayon the council is headed by the party committee secretary of a kolkhoz; in the other rayons it is headed by the rayon party committee secretary in charge of agriculture. The study

of the activities of such councils indicates that although they have achieved certain successes in mobilizing the efforts of the party members in implementing a unified economic policy in the countryside, their organization on the basis of the production principle remains inexpedient. Here is why:

First, the organization of such councils creates the danger of artificially separating the party organizations in rural rayons into production and non-production. Secondly, the inclusion in the councils of secretaries of primary party organizations of subdivisions within the agroindustrial complex, consisting of several dozen people, has made such organs cumbersome and unmanageable, unable to work efficiently. Third, the agroindustrial association covers the virtually entire rural rayon, for which reason the creation of councils of secretaries within the APK [Agroindustrial Complex] creates elements of parallelism and duplication in party management, splinters the party's forces and results in the appearance of something like two party raykoms—one voting and the other advisory. Fourth, the agroindustrial association is an organ, an administrative apparatus rather than a production collective. Therefore, the creation of councils of secretaries within the APK represents the automatic application in the countryside of the structure of party organizations in industrial associations.

All of this draws attention to the suggestion of the Signakhskiy Rayon party committee of carrying out the organizational restructuring of the party organization on the basis of the territorial principle, whose role in the countryside is exceptionally important. Unquestionably, the villages and settlements—the basic territorial units of the agroindustrial complex—play a decisive role in the implementation of the food program and the related CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers decrees. However, it is precisely these settlements which have been broken up into administrative-economic units from the party viewpoint. This hinders the concentration of party forces and deprives the primary party organizations of the possibility of acting in a coordinated and purposeful manner in the solution of the socioeconomic problems of rural development.

A meaningful and specific discussion on this topic took place during the practical science conference, which was recently held in Signakhi, on problems of party work under the conditions of the agroindustrial complex and the extensive development of cooperation between public farms and the population. Its participants formulated many valuable considerations and thoughts, including the idea of the creation of rural and settlement territorial councils of primary party organization secretaries. The idea is that the organization of such councils will allow the rural party raykoms to develop powerful support bases in terms of the food program and the implementation of plans for the socioeconomic development of the countryside.

In order to strengthen the party's leadership of agricultural production, the CC CPSU resolved the creation of agricultural departments in the rural raykoms and party gorkoms which include rural party organizations. They will assume the main responsibility in managing the agroindustrial complex and ensuring the extensive autonomous activity of economic organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The creation of agricultural departments will make it possible to develop even more energetically organizational-party and ideological-educational work, to focus the efforts on upgrading the political and labor activeness of party members, toiling masses and young people, and to shift the center of gravity of party work to the primary party organizations, as it is precisely here that the fate of any project or initiative is decided.

The coordination of activities of the economic management and the trade union and Komsomol organizations with a view to the successful solution of the socioeconomic problems facing the countryside today is of particular importance to the primary party organizations. It is only the primary party unit--the vanguard and leading nucleus of the labor collective--that can rally and focus on a single point the efforts of managers and managed. This unit has the right to control administrative activities, a right which must be energetically exercised in the course of the implementation of the food program.

It is very important to the primary party organization of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz and to its party committee and secretary to be able to rely on and to define the role and work of economic managers, trade union and Komsomol organizations, in accordance with their obligations and specific nature, in resolving the problems of the socioeconomic reorganization of the countryside.

The primary party organizations in agricultural service subunits face major and responsible assignments. They must always keep in their sight problems of improving the work of establishments and enterprises servicing agriculture. They must actively struggle for focusing the efforts of the party members in the Gruzgoskomselkhoztekhnika and Gruzsel'khozkhimiya subdivisions, and land reclamation, construction and procurement workers and their mobilization for the implementation of the food program.

In relation to the establishment of agroindustrial commissions in the republic and of an interdepartmental coordination council in charge of managing the agroindustrial complex, the problem arises of reorganizing the work of the primary party organizations in agriculture-related ministries and departments and their sectors, coordinating their work plans and concentrating their efforts on the elimination of departmental discoordination. It is a question not of creating a council of secretaries of primary party organizations in ministries and departments within the agroindustrial complex but establishing business relations among them, exchanging information and progressive experience and organizing the socialist competition.

The delegates to the May CC CPSU plenum said that we, the party members, are opening a road to the future and are following a virgin path. We are marching with a truly revolutionary scope, storming new lines and reaching new heights. Unquestionably, working under the new economic management conditions, the party organizations in the republic's agroindustrial complex will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the country's food program and to increasing the republic's contribution to the all-union treasury.

5003
CSO: 1800/901

REGIONAL

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS OF NEW GEORGIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED

Tibilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Anzor Meskhishvili, chairman of the Tetritskaroytskiy Rayon Agricultural Association: "Powerful Acceleration Factor"]

[Text] The search for and involvement of all available reserves in increasing output and sales of agricultural commodities to the state is the main direction in the activities of the Tetritskaroytskiy Rayon Agricultural Association.

Agriculture is the starting base for the radical solution of the food problem. In his speech at the May CC CPSU plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that the steps taken for its development will yield "the necessary returns only if we learn how to make far better use of machines and fertilizer, of everything which agriculture has and will have better than today." Unquestionably, the unified management of the agroindustrial complex in each separate rayon will largely contribute to achieving this.

Such a management organ--a rayon agroindustrial association--was created quite recently in Tetri-Tskaro, at the beginning of 1982. The introduction of any new development always entails certain difficulties, particularly in the initial stage. This was our case as well. However, this forming period is now behind us and some results can already be drawn. What do they indicate? I shall begin with purely organizational problems. First, we realized that holding board meetings once a month (it was precisely this that is required by the current regulation) was insufficient. We decided to meet on a weekly basis, always on the same day and at the same time. As a rule, the meeting begins with the submission of reports on the implementation of decisions made at the preceding session.

Second, the increased responsibility assumed by the chief specialists regarding the local situation sharply reduced "paper shuffling." Instead of issuing circulars, letters and appeals, today they are doing what they should be doing--their work. The efficient solution of all arising problems on the spot largely contributed to the fact that we are summoning farm managers to the rayon center less frequently. This means that they too acquire a better possibility of doing their work.

Third, something worth emphasizing, by combining the efforts of the partners, better and easier contacts were established with the systems management of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. This has had a most positive impact on capital and current repairs of intrafarm irrigation canals and on high quality spraying at the proper time. We are convinced that this will affect spraying during the vegetation period as well.

Work with tractors and capital and current repairs of agricultural machinery at the farms considerably improved. It became more efficient and more easily manageable, not in the least place because the Gruzgoskomsel'khoshtekhnika Rayon Association undertook to provide full technical services to the rayon's sovkhozes. However, let us point out in this connection that the association should not have been so hasty in resolving organizational problems of financing, allocation of equipment and spare parts, procuring cadres and regular personnel, etc.

Many examples can be cited proving that the unification of the efforts of all the participants in the agroindustrial complex is favorably influencing the development of agricultural production. But what can be said of the position assumed by the Ministry of Highways, which hinders the participation of its operational administration in the new agricultural management system?

The most important result was that the rayon overfulfilled its semiannual plan for sales of meat, milk, eggs and wool to the state. Naturally, this was quite difficult, perhaps for the fact alone that last year the rayon was unable to fulfill its production plan for even a single type of product. The plans for crop yields and livestock productivity were not implemented. Yields per hectare averaged 10.9 quintals of grain instead of 20.1 as planned, and 77 quintals of potatoes instead of 133.6 quintals. The grape harvest was particularly low: an average of 18 instead of 45.2 quintals per hectare. We were also substantially behind in the daily increases in cattle and hog weight, which were respectively 200 and 142 grams instead of 260 and 290 grams. Our epizootic situation was also difficult.

In a word, we had inherited a number of difficult problems, each one of which required the fastest possible solution. We began by analyzing the reasons for farm unprofitability. This revealed that last year, for example, the sovkhozes had delivered to the state 2,767 head of cattle. Of these only 24.9 percent were of higher weight and 38.2 percent of average weight. A similar situation prevailed in sheep breeding. The result was that instead of earning planned profits, last year the rayon farms under the direct jurisdiction of the association suffered a loss of 1,485,000 rubles. That is why the urgent item on the agenda was to improve agronomical and zooveterinarian services. Most livestock farms in the rayon are in need of urgent repairs and a great deal must be done to improve the herd structure.

Naturally, to this day, several months after the association was established, most of the problems which faced us remain unresolved. However, we have been able to achieve certain successes as a result of the essential elimination of departmental lack of coordination among all the participants in the production, procurement and processing systems and that today better coordination exists in the work of all units within the rayon agricultural complex.

Naturally, occasional differences arise. They are settled at meetings of the association's board. Furthermore, the assignments are issued to the partners and a program for action is formulated at these meetings, after which the members of the board efficiently supervise implementation.

However, even a production association cannot resolve all problems by itself. For example, the capital and current repairs of livestock, hog and sheep farms is an urgent task. Water and light must be brought to these farms. Furthermore, we must accelerate the reconstruction of the Koda poultry farm and the construction of the Marabda rabbit breeding farm. Nor can we agree with the interruption of the virtually completed construction of the Garisskoye animal husbandry complex.

The problem of supplying the rayon with agricultural machinery, tractors and combines deserves a special study. For example, in terms of power availability per 100 hectares of cultivated land, today we are considerably below the average republic indicator and approximately one-half of our entire fleet of trucks has been amortized. As a result, the percentage of mechanized operations in the rayon's farms is declining, although in the republic at large it is rising steadily.

Naturally, in our daily affairs we rely above all on our own efforts and try to make maximal use of the opportunities provided by the new form of agro-industrial complex management. We have substantial reserves which must be efficiently utilized. For example, we must determine the possibilities of viticulture and fruit gardening in the lower zone of the rayon--Koda, Asureti, Dzhordzhiashvili and Borbalo--as well as the possibility of developing here profitable sectors, early potatoes in particular, so that we can develop the production of intermediary crops here to meet livestock breeding requirements. The rayon offers great opportunities for the development of minor irrigation facilities. Let me point out that work on the irrigation of the land must be accelerated in connection with the construction of the Tibilisi water reservoir.

The maximal utilization of the possibility of cooperation between the rural population and the public farms is a major reserve. In this area particular attention will be paid to the development of small sectors. This year all of these areas are already under cultivation.

Our rayon faces important assignments. According to the plan, we must deliver to the state 6,000 tons of meat, 8,000 tons of milk, 5 million eggs, 155 tons of wool, 4,420 tons of grain crops, 3,500 tons of vegetables, 3,700 tons of potatoes, 2,700 tons of grapes and many other agricultural commodities. The rayon's working people have set themselves the task not only to reach the planned levels but to surpass them. To this effect, we must upgrade grain, potato, vegetable, fruit and grape yields per hectare and improve livestock productivity. In a word, we must farm carefully and thriftily. Skilled cadres must play a major if not a decisive role in this connection. Unfortunately, we cannot resolve this problem through our local forces. We are awaiting the help of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. Incidentally, we also need help in terms of the redistribution of pastureland. Currently

our cattle are grazing the land of five rayons. If that can be reduced to one or two, it will become easier to manage the sector efficiently. Measures are being taken to increase the offspring of ewes, average milk yields, average egg production and average wool shearing this very year.

Having accepted the decisions of the May CC CPSU plenum as their battle program for action, the rayon's working people are confidently advancing toward their objective and their contribution to the implementation of the food program will become even greater.

5003

CSO: 1800/901

REGIONAL

OFFICIAL NOTES POOR FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE IN GEORGIAN CP

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Article by T. Khelashvili, administrator, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia: "An Honorable Duty of a Communist"]

[Text] The workers of Soviet Georgia, as those of the entire country, are determinedly working on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Important problems, intensive plans and the complex tasks which we have to resolve are unthinkable without further strengthening of discipline, without an increase in party supervision and party influence on all the sectors of our work. In these are to be found the sources of those successes that were achieved by the republic in the past ten years following the adoption of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the role of the party in the life of society is growing. And the party itself is growing, becoming stronger and improving all facets of its operation. This is graphically seen in the example of the party organization of Georgia where the spirit of self-criticism and intolerance of defects has become firmly established, where trust and respect for cadres is combined with increased demands on them. Such a style of work--a Leninist style--has become dominant in the republic party organization.

The party is a complex, dynamically developing organism in which everything is closely interconnected, where in addition to questions of an organizational and political character important significance is being attached to questions of running a party organization, providing the party with monetary funds, the basic source of which is dues of party members and candidate members of the CPSU.

It states in the CPSU Charter: "Monetary funds of the party and its organizations are made up of dues from members, income from party enterprises and other receipts."

In speaking of the material maintenance of the party, I would like to point out that primary party organizations of the republic have done most fruitful work

in this connection. The majority of party committees in recent years have markedly improved supervision and control over payments, accounting and reporting of members' dues and observance of the provisions of the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee "On Membership Dues of Members and Candidate Members of the CPSU." These questions are becoming a subject of judgment of primary party organizations and bureaus of party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, where results of inspections are examined and materials that have been received are studied. In recent years the business office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has become significantly more active in its work. Measures are being designated and carried out for more precise fulfillment of charter requirements in regard to payment of membership dues. In addition to practical measures, whose designation and, what is most important, provision of concrete assistance locally are verified, a great deal of attention is devoted to measures of an educational, consultational and instructive character. It is sufficient to say that, for example, while formerly inspections were conducted of only 70-80 percent of primary party organizations, today the Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, party committees and auditing commissions provide for a check of all primary party organizations

But without generalization and analysis of the results of the inspection and without publicly making it known, the total practical effect of this work would be reduced to a minimum. For this reason the Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia systematically conducts conferences-seminars, meetings with heads of party organizations and consultations and prepares and sends out methodological instructions and also publishes and sends out bulletins. Broad possibilities for carrying out of measures of a consultative character are possessed by the offices of organizational party work, created under obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, and these possibilities are being effectively utilized.

All this has brought and continues to bring positive results.

At the same time, there are to be found against the background of general stable improvement of affairs certain striking lapses, defects, serious miscalculations that at times border on irresponsibility and laxity. This is principally expressed in the fact that, unfortunately, cases still occur at a number of party organizations, which, putting it mildly, are far from isolated, where payment of membership dues by some communists is not from full earnings; this in the final analysis adds up to quite impressive sums. For example, the situation has deteriorated somewhat in connection with the payment of membership dues at a number of party organizations in the city of Tbilisi; it becomes necessary to speak of slackening of attention in regard to this matter at Leninskiy, Oktyabr'skiy, Gldanskiy, imeni 26 Komissary and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon party organizations. And what is especially concerning is that these are cases where a still significant number of communists violate the elementary requirements of the CPSU Charter. What such a situation of absence of control sometimes leads to can be seen in numerous cases of displays by communists of an absence of discipline in the payment of membership dues at party organizations. Such cases have occurred at the party organizations of the State Commission for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Institute of Cybernetics, Tsentrolit Plant,

Tbilvodokanal Administration of Kalininskiy Rayon, Gruzshakhtostroy Trust No 7, Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, the petroleum base of Sviri Village in Zestafonskiy Rayon, Kolkhoz imeni 26 Komissary of Sazyano Village in Terzhol'skiy Rayon, the Canning Production Association of Karel'skiy Rayon and others. It is also necessary to speak of such instances where heads of institutions and organizations and sometimes even party leaders themselves display inaccuracy in the payment of membership dues. It should be noted that these matters were quite acutely and concretely examined at sessions of bureaus of raykoms and the Tbilisi Party Gorkom. Some communists were strictly punished for displaying lack of discipline in the payment of membership dues.

Experience shows that the educational value of a discussion of nonpayment of dues is many times greater if cases of nonpayment for an inadequate reason are discussed promptly and examined not as a bare fact of elementary negligence but on an educational plane and on the plane of increasing demands on the discipline level of communists.

I would like to add to what has been said that a most widespread violation is the tardy turning in to savings banks of membership dues received from communists and also late presentation to the party raykom of consolidated reports on Form No 3. Such cases should be qualified as none other than a crude violation of party discipline and the lack of self-discipline and a sense of duty on the part of secretaries of party organizations before communists who entrusted them to be their leaders. It would seem that neither pressure of work nor references to other "objective" reasons can justify this.

An atmosphere of irresponsibility and absence of control frequently contributes to the commission of more serious acts that are disciplinarily punishable. A case may serve as an example that occurred at DOK [Housebuilding Combine] No 1 of Zavodskiy Rayon; after a check conducted by the party raykom, the newly elected secretary of the combine's party bureau Yu. Dolidze according to the report destroyed all the documents on party membership dues for 1979-1980, thus violating in the crudest manner the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee. Zavodskiy Party Raykom examined this question. On the basis of the bureau's decision, Yu. Polidze and V. Usanetashvili, the party bureau's former secretary received strict party punishment for their big arrears and tardy turning in of money to the bank.

Experience shows that there where matters of payment of membership dues are given unremitting attention and where they are resolved in a principled manner the results are more gratifying. On this level, mention should first be made of the Yugo-Osetinskaya Oblast Party Organization where, compared to last year, the number of communists paying less than required for membership dues has been almost halved and the sum of unpaid money has been reduced fivefold. But this does not mean that there is room for complacency here. It means that they must henceforward be extremely collected, mobilized so as not to retreat from the positions they have gained today.

I would like especially to dwell on the problem of nonpayment of membership dues for three or more months. There exists in this regard a clear-cut provision in the CPSU Charter, in the pertinent paragraph of which it is written:

"The matter of a party member or candidate member not paying membership dues for three months is subject to discussion at a primary party organization." But it would be possible to cite many example where secretaries of party organizations, violating this provision, accept from communist membership dues for three or more months without a discussion at party-bureau sessions or party meetings. In this way, the impelling motives of such cases remain in the background and the communist is not held to moral or party accountability for violation of the CPSU Charter where, incidentally, it states that if "...it turns out that the particular party member or candidate member actually has lost contact with the party organization, he is then considered to be out of the party." Principled adherence to this requirement must become the law at all party organizations.

In close contact with the question of active participation in the life of primary party organizations, fulfillment by communists of party assignments and payment of membership dues is the question of mutual contacts with communists-pensioners, use of their experience and knowledge and manifestation of attention toward them. It is no secret that communists who have gone on pension find themselves frequently outside of active work and active party life, as a result of which some of them cease to pay membership dues and are put out of the party. But frequently they have extremely long party service behind them. Such losses are difficult to replace; they do harm to party organizations, which are deprived of good advisers and experienced instructors of young communists. Such cases have occurred in the party organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Analitpribor Scientific-Production Association, Housing Operation Offices Nos 3 and 95 and at a number of others.

The fact itself of the existence of arrears in dues is without doubt negative. But even more concern is derived from cases where efforts are made to hide arrears. Party raykoms, particularly Sagaredzhoyskiy, Telavskiy and others must pay more attention to correct compilation of accounting documentation, not permit deviations from prescribed requirements and increase demands and accountability on personnel for production of reporting and for its correspondence with the actual state of affairs.

Unfortunately, it is necessary to note that not all offices of organizational party work devote attention to questions of payment of party membership dues and reporting of them. There is an absence of pertinent literature and instructions from the CPSU Central Committee and of specimens of properly filled in registers, reports, minutes of meetings or sessions of bureaus of primary party organizations on payment of membership dues. There is also a lack of most necessary recommendations and consultations for newly elected secretaries of party organizations.

But all this can be of invaluable help to secretaries of party organizations in the matter of proper and accurate fulfillment of their duties relating to questions of payment of party membership dues.

Serious reproaches should also be directed to personnel of savings banks for filling out of financial-reporting documents. Many savings banks issue receipts for turned in dues with serious deviations from prescribed procedure. Numerous

cases have been found of discrepancy of dates of turning in money at savings banks; frequently unexplained corrections are made that are not verified in print. We think that the Administration of State Workers Savings Banks of the republic should take immediate steps to bring necessary order into making out of documentation for received membership dues.

The situation concerning payment of membership dues by communists of creative organizations deserves a separate discussion. While taking into consideration the specific nature of activities peculiar solely to them, nonetheless it is necessary to state that there are to be found here most serious violations in payments of membership dues; moreover, a tendency is to be traced of their repetition. We emphasize once more: the activities of creative organizations are far different from others. But this puts an even greater responsibility on the heads of the party organizations of creative institutions.

In speaking of membership dues of communists as an important element of financial receipts, it should be noted that the running of an enormous party operation is connected with big expenses. And in this connection, party organizations and institutions are called upon to display economy, diligence and a proprietary attitude toward party property.

The party is an organization that is voluntary, democratic and its power lies in the fact that all the affairs are conducted by communists. They themselves are the creators of party decisions and party procedures; this means that they have one discipline--party discipline. The demands on a party member by their very nature constitute a deep need to act in conformity with the party line. The understanding and selfless fulfillment by a communist of his party duties transforms for him the work of the party into his own vital work; in life it brings him deep satisfaction.

7697

CSO: 1800/817

REGIONAL

ROLE OF CREDIT IN GEORGIAN AGRICULTURAL REFORM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by V. Pateishvili, director of Georgian Republic Office of Gosbank USSR: "The Stimulating Role of Credit"]

[Text] In a report at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, touching on the question of improvement of the economic mechanism in the work of the agroindustrial complex, remarked: "A rise in the efficiency of agriculture is impossible without stable economic conditions for real, not formal, cost accounting. Today, unfortunately, such conditions are to be found far from everywhere. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are in the red.... The reasons for such a situation vary. But investigation shows one thing-- price, profit and credit are losing their role as economic levers and do not stimulate growth of production."

The food program approved by the Plenum provides for proportional and balanced development of the sectors included in the agroindustrial complex, a significant strengthening of its material-technical base, improvement of economic ties between sectors, an increase in the production of agricultural products, assurance of their good state of preservation during transportation, processing and getting them to the consumer. The solution of this large-scale program requires ensuring of more rational organization of credit-payment relationships with sectors of the national economy included in the agroindustrial complex and an increase in the stimulating action of credit at all stages of the reproduction process.

With the present reorganization of operation of the agroindustrial complex, when the role of bank credits is increasing even more in the functioning of agricultural production, there is a corresponding growth of requirements with respect to the operation of bank institutions, which are obliged to promote in every way possible with money and credit the processes taking place. Credit relationships with the agroindustrial complex must be developed in the direction of use of the stimulating role of credit. It is necessary to promote with credit the development of the agroindustrial complex, realization of the food program, all-out intensification of agricultural production, implementation of measures for improving planning, economic stimulation of production and procurement of

agricultural products, strengthening of cost accounting, reduction of production cost and raising of the profitability of agricultural production and improvement of the financial-economic state of farms. In 1982 alone, it is proposed to invest long-term credits of the bank in the development of the material-technical base of agriculture in an amount of up to 90 million rubles. Large funds are being allotted for the development of sectors processing agricultural raw materials, especially the tea and winemaking industry.

In the process of extending credit to kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises included in an agroindustrial complex, our institutions must be strictly guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Efficiency of Production and Quality of Work." They have to raise the level of economic analysis of the operational and financial activity of enterprises and organizations and in this connection to proceed from the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress so that the core of economic policy is a proprietary attitude toward the public good and in all parts of the national economy assurance of a strict regime of economy and combating of mismanagement and waste. Economic analysis should be aimed at mobilization of internal reserves and the rational and economical use of all types of resources. Special attention should be directed to reduction of production cost, boosting of profitability, elimination of operating production at a loss, increase of profit and first and foremost through reduction of production cost, growth of labor productivity and preservation and proper use of working capital.

Gosbank institutions, on the basis of improvement of all economic work, must strive for effective use of credit and boosting of the relative share of short-term credit and its timely repayment. Locally, they must increase monitoring of fulfillment by farms of plan targets for the production, sale and quality of products, of profit and for sale to the state of agricultural products; they should keep track of subdivisions of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and Gruzsel'khozkhimiya of plans for supplying kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural organizations with mineral fertilizers and material-technical equipment as well as of the quality of repair and technical services provided to kolkhozes and sovkhoses and of complete and timely settlements of procurement and grain-receiving organizations for the agricultural products received from kolkhozes and sovkhoses. They should provide assistance to enterprises and organizations belonging to an agroindustrial complex in the proper selection of forms of mutual settlements. They have to display the necessary effectiveness and flexibility in the solution of questions connected with provision of credit assistance to farms and to provide credit for payment of settlements documents for commodity stocks and services during temporary lack of funds at farms. And in the course of all this, they should adopt measures for the timely return of bank credit.

Heads of local bank institutions must work out and introduce to local party, soviet and operational organs proposals aimed at the further development of subsidiary rural farms of enterprises, organizations and institutions and cooperation with the population. At the same time, the aim is pursued of increasing production of food products through effective use of credit granted for these purposes.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia emphasized the necessity of paying more attention to first-priority allocation of capital investment for the modernization and reequipping of existing enterprises. This is no accident--the funds for these purposes are being paid back significantly more quickly than in the case of construction of comparable new production capacities, and the requirements for labor resources are being reduced.

This problem is particularly topical for the agrocomplex of our republic. It is no secret that significant capacity for the production of agricultural products among us is characterized by very low use indicators. The blame for this lies both with builders and with those who operate these capacities. Large funds are frozen in unfinished construction, the completion of which is being dragged out intolerably. All this seriously unfinished work constitutes at the same time large unutilized reserves, which with able utilization of capital investment could provide quick and effective returns. Here, of course, the bank should be more active and should display more principle and a state approach in the financing of rural construction.

I would like to say with satisfaction that this year inauguration of financing with us has proceeded significantly better than in prior years both in regard to time periods and in regard to ways. At state agricultural enterprises and kolkhozes as well as at interfarm enterprises and organizations, certain positive results have been attained in planning and financing of capital investment. Thus of the whole sum of long-term bank credits allotted for outlays of a construction-installation character at interfarm enterprises and organizations 73.3 percent went for the completion of 1982 priority projects, 22.2 percent for carried-over projects and only 4 percent for newly started facilities.

At the same time, one cannot help but see that in our rural construction significant defects continue to be found. They interfere with the attainment of a high level of efficiency for capital investment. There is a need for a radical improvement in the work of construction organizations as well as in the services of the ordering parties. Defects of a production and organizational character are coming to be especially acutely felt in connection with the universal formation in the republic of rayon agricultural production associations.

Comprehending the entire importance of the measures for reorganization of the management of agroindustrial complexes for the purpose of a successful solution of the food program in the republic and the role of the State Bank in the accomplishment of the set task, its Republic Office adopted special measures contributing to quickest possible realization. Responsible personnel and specialists are now attached to Gosbank rayon institutions, where they are engaged in working on the organization of credit-settlement services for the agroindustrial complex. In the plan of additional measures for activating the operation of bank institutions in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia special attention has been paid to increasing bank contacts with the agroindustrial complex.

The successful solution of the economic tasks facing the republic's agroindustrial complex would require all-out strengthening of planning, contractual and financial discipline at all levels. This calls for the development and universal introduction of a faultless operating system of incentives that would induce people to work with maximum yield. In other words, the entire economic mechanism must be brought into accord with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress: "The economy must be economical."

7697

CSO: 1800/817

END